

# EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

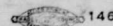
THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

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VOLUME XLIV NUMBER 2



OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1970



SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS

## Health alternative talks on

### County unions get agreement on bargaining

The Alameda County board of supervisors agreed this week to negotiate with three public employee unions after rejecting a civil service commission recommendation that more than half of the county's 8,000 employees get no raise this year.

The board accepted the civil service recommendations as merely a study. Labor had strongly opposed the commission action.

The commission's survey findings declared that many employees were overpaid in comparison with rates in other counties.

County employee unions pointed out, however, that the comparisons were with rates set last July in other counties.

Opposing the no-raise program for more than 4,700 employees, Alameda County Central Labor Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx told the board of supervisors Tuesday:

"I need not tell you the cost of living increase hovers around the 7 per cent level and shows every sign of either continuing or rising even more.

"Last year a similar majority of county employees ended up receiving an average salary increase of less than 3 per cent."

This year's civil service recommendation would be an over-all increase of little more than 2 per cent, he noted.

MORE on page 12

### Ross Kyler resigns as president of Oakland Typos

Ross Kyler has resigned as president of Oakland Typographical Union 36, for personal reasons, to become effective April 25.

A successor to serve the remaining year of his two-year term will be elected in a membership referendum May 20. In the interim, First Vice President Rufus Day will act as president.

Kyler's resignation will end seven years of active service for him in Local 36—six years as financial secretary and one year

MORE on page 12

### OFFICIAL NOTICES

Correspondents columns will be found on pages 4 and 9 of this edition of the Labor Journal. Unions will find notices of important meetings called by their officers on page 10.



**TWO PRETTY** volunteers help Office & Professional Employees 29 executive board member Jonathan Gans load a mail sack with voting registration reminders. Primary election registration closes April 9. Voters who have moved within the county may re-register by filling out a postcard and mailing it to the county registrar. COPE volunteers in two sessions this week mailed postcards and reminders to register to 20,000 such Alameda County voters. Voters may also register at city halls, county buildings and firehouses.

### 2 hotels struck; 1 settles

Stationary Engineers 39 was on strike this week against the Leamington and Claremont Hotels in a wide disagreement over wages and fringes for a new contract.

The Airport Hilton Hotel agreed to meet area terms just before the strike deadline March 19.

The settlement includes 70 cents an hour increase retroactive to last January 5, plus 40 cents next January and 45 cents

in January 1972. Fringe benefits were also improved.

Best offer by the Claremont and Leamington was for a 31 cent an hour increase in wages for a one year agreement and no change in fringe benefits.

This is far short of the area rate, previously matched in East Bay contracts after the Engineers made concessions and gave up retroactivity to obtain parity. The old agreement expired January 5.

Local 39 reported that a missile from a passing car broke the rear window of the car in which Pat Walker, an apprentice engineer, was sitting at 4 a.m. last Thursday outside an entrance to the Claremont.

He was waiting to man the picket line which was set up at 5 a.m.

All other unionists respected the picket lines. Local 39 Business Representative Dan Hennigan praised support by Culinary Workers, Bartenders, Cooks Service Union members, Musicians and building tradesmen. Teamsters were making no deliveries and taxis were not picking up or dropping passengers at hotel entrances.

Meanwhile strike conditions prevailed at four Sacramento hospitals after a breakdown in negotiations with Local 39.

Hospitals involved were Sutter General Hospital Sutter Memorial, Mercy and Mercy San Juan.

MORE on page 12

### EDITOR'S CHAIR

—page 12

### Hearing next week on Reagan cuts

Governor Reagan's big cutback in funds for the State Department of Industrial Relations gets its first legislative hearing next Thursday, April 2.

The cuts include big reductions for state apprenticeship, job safety and wage claim functions.

A spokesman for the California Council on Apprenticeship linked the apprenticeship slash to pending bills in Congress to

MORE on page 12

### Progress told toward answer to cost rises

Progress toward alternatives to uncontrolled increases in health costs, victimizing union health care programs, has been made in recent months, the Alameda County Central Labor Council learned this week.

Staff members of the labor-sponsored California Council for Health Plan Alternatives are negotiating with hospitals in Southern California and the Bay Area, Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx told the council.

Amplifying on his report, a CCHPA spokesman said that, while agreement had not yet been firmed up, health providers in the Bay Area had suggested a range of costs, giving union trusts more care per dollar than Kaiser programs.

The CCHPA aide said he expected within three or four months that firm proposals would be arrived at in the Bay Area as the basis for health care agreements.

Such an alternative would answer not only Kaiser, which has boosted rates 35.7 per cent in three years, but insurance plans and traditional fee for service care, he said.

Groulx, a board member of CCHPA, attended last week's CCHPA meeting in Los Angeles where progress toward alternatives was reported.

He noted that Kaiser, which provides care for many East Bay workers under health and welfare agreements, refuses to sign long term agreements stabilizing benefits.

With successive rate raises, he said, the only alternative is periodically to come up with more money from union members or accept lesser benefits.

### Contests due in special election by Sheet Metal 216

There will be contests for all offices when Sheet Metal Workers 216 fills vacancies for president, vice president, one executive board member and conductor in a special election next Friday, April 3.

Nominated for president last week were Roy Coggins and Fred Harmon. They are contesting to fill the post left vacant by retirement of Tom Dambak.

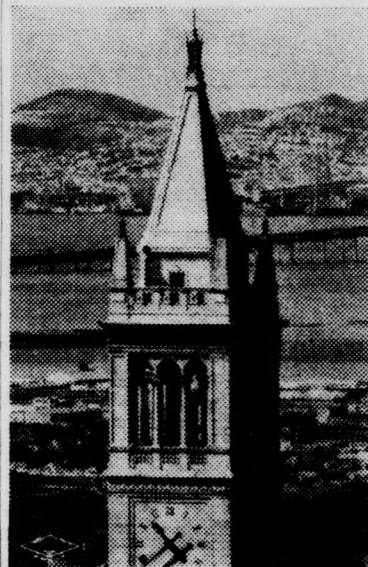
Three were nominated to succeed John Louis Johnson, who resigned as vice president. They are John Hartwick, Ed Warren and Alex Taylor.

Candidates for one executive board post are James Keegan, Edward Grady and Dick Drury. They are contesting for the seat vacated by Coggins who resigned to run for president.

Nominated to succeed the late Lester Krenz as conductor were Rene Arber and Al Brewer.

Those elected will serve until Local 216's regular election in June for all offices.

### Tuition - - a blight on the university



• A critical voice in the press

• A messy situation

• UNION LABEL—It means fairness

- - Inside Issue - - pages 5-8



## How to Buy

# 2-way punch - recession, inflation

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**  
Consumer Expert for  
Labor Journal

Working families this spring have been put into the worst of all plights: a combination of recession and inflation. Even while workers are laid off, prices continue to rise. It has taken a high degree of perseverance by our political and business leaders to achieve that blunder, but they have managed it.

Food prices this spring have leveled off a little before the annual summer price leap. Clothing prices are taking a tumble, with some rare bargains available. But most other living costs are still rising.

The recession is hitting hardest at the younger families with low seniority and high installment debts. Reports from industrial centers also show that the families having most difficulty are those who depended on overtime to pay for installment purchases.

**ONE OF THE** problems in the cost of living is that while some farm and wholesale prices have come down, retailers have been noticeably slow to reduce retail tags. Despite a 15 per cent increase in the supply of broilers, prices are still at about last year's level. Supplies of eggs are higher than a year ago, but prices recently were at the highest levels since 1921. Retailers have lagged in passing along the recent price cuts.

Retailers also have been slow to pass on wholesale beef price reductions. Production of red meats actually has been at record levels. You'll have to concentrate buying on specials, and looking for the better values (see Food Buying Calendar below).

But while your food prices are easing temporarily, housing costs have reached frightening levels with no relief in sight. The average intended sales price of new houses currently is \$27,000, compared with \$24,600 a year ago, up 10 per cent.

**JUMPING TAGS** on homes, and high mortgage and property-tax rates, have knocked out the old rule of thumb that you usually can afford a house costing

## German measles shots available

German measles vaccine was made available at all Alameda County Health Department immunization clinics on March 20, the Health Department announced.

Free vaccinations will be offered to children aged 1 through 11 in families without private medical care, as long as the supply lasts, the department said.

The first shipment totalled 1,000 doses and the department said it expects other shipments soon.

## The bad news on food prices

It cost Bay Area families 7.1 per cent more to eat in February than a year earlier, says the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The over-all food price index was at 128.7, or 28.7 per cent higher than in the 1957-59 base period.

The food-at-home index was 123.3 and all of its categories rose over February, 1969 prices.

Fruits and vegetables were the sole item less expensive than in January. They were down 1.1 per cent in the month but were 3 per cent higher than in February, 1969.

The bad news on prices: Cereals and bakery products

## Easter bonnet— with a union label

When you buy your Easter bonnet be sure it has a union label and a union clerk waits on you, the AFLCIO Union Label & Service Trades Department reminds unionists. The same goes for everything you buy at Easter or any other time.

about 2½ times annual income. Now you would have to estimate your home-buying capacity at about twice annual income. One lender figures a family now needs annual income of \$13,000 for a \$27,000 home compared with \$8,000 for the typical \$19,500 home five years ago.

Utility rate increases are in sight, the Consumer Federation of America warns. Many private utility companies have filed for rate increases in recent months. The federation is asking affiliates to fight against rubber-stamping by state utility commissions of the increases. What has especially angered both consumer organizations and even some of the state commissioners is that rates for phone calls within a state often cost more than long-distance calls.

But even though general living costs are still rising there are bargains for alert shoppers. Here are tips on buying opportunities this April:

**CLOTHING:** Look for some of the biggest clothing sales in recent years. The combination of an early Easter, high prices of other necessities such as food, and last year's price increases, have led to reduced volume and large inventories.

Some clothing outlets already have offered men's suits at such rare prices as \$19, unusual, of

course, even for distress merchandise. But despite the bargains, select carefully. If the fashion designers succeed in getting women to buy the new midi length skirts, there isn't much you can do with mini skirts unless you sew two of them together. The mini skirts certainly have been profitable for manufacturers. They use only 1.9 square yards of fabric compared to 3.2 for the longer skirts of a few years ago.

**CARS:** While April is not usually a month of low car prices, manufacturers and dealers are trying to stimulate sales. One manufacturer has made outright list-price cuts: Dodge, \$150-\$200, on the Dart.

**APPLIANCES, TV:** Also look for cut prices on household appliances and TV sets this spring as makers and stores both cut prices because of slow sales. Especially look for big sales on color TV sets. RCA has been sitting on big inventories, but has been reluctant to cut prices as would ordinarily happen in such a situation. Meanwhile the rest of the industry is watching RCA and waiting, before they start dumping.

**FOOD BUYING CALENDAR:** You'll find meats a little cheaper this month, with both beef and pork (which has been high) in better supply. But broilers are still relatively better values, especially at sales.

Eggs are the buy of the month. April is the flush season both for quality and price. Prices are down about 30 per cent from last winter's high.

While fresh produce generally has been high recently, you'll find good values in some of the canned vegetables and fruits in especially heavy supply. Prices are actually lower this year on canned corn, tomatoes, cling peaches and fruit cocktail.

(Copyright 1970)

## Getting Your Money's Worth

Recent tests of 29 models of men's raincoats show all to provide at least adequate water repellency.

But the same tests by Consumers Union, the nonprofit product rating organization, also show that most fabrics lost their water repellency to some extent, the amount depending on whether they were washed or dry cleaned.

**CONSUMER REPORTS,** CU's publication, recommends that when you buy a raincoat you bear in mind how you intend to clean it. Dry cleaning, it found, tended to be harder on water repellency than did laundering.

**ALL THE COATS** tested can be dry cleaned satisfactorily, says Consumers Union, and as a group

even those with "dry-clean only" labels were satisfactorily laundered in its carefully controlled tests.

But if you find that repeated dry cleanings have diminished the water repellency of a coat, you can have it reproofed by a cleaner for a modest price. Once reproofing is done, however, it will probably be necessary with each subsequent cleaning, the magazine says.

Most tested coats were labeled machine washable. **CONSUMER REPORTS** suggests a gentle washing action and warm water with at least three rinse cycles to remove detergent or soap.

**SPARE THE COAT** the rigors of a long spin cycle and tumble dry at 160 degrees Fahrenheit or less, or drip dry. Those listed as having a durable press finish needed virtually no ironing, tests showed.

As for zip-in coat liners, the consumer advisory organization heartily agrees with manufacturers who recommend dry cleaning. **CONSUMER REPORTS** says it considers it prudent to dry clean even those liners termed-launderable.

Four linings shrank during test laundering, the magazine says, and there was a good deal of color transfer from most liners to other fabrics in the wash.

**BURNETTS**  
**NEW LUCKY'S**  
2268 TELEGRAPH AVENUE  
"For the Best in Italian Foods"  
COCKTAIL LOUNGE

## YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

by Sidney Margolius

### INVESTMENT SCHEMES...

WHICH REQUIRE YOU TO RECRUIT OTHER 'INVESTORS' MAY BE AN UNWISE RISK FOR WORKING FAMILIES. THESE PLANS HAVE SPREAD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IN DIFFERENT FORMS. SOME ARE BASED ON SELLING COSMETICS; OTHERS MAY INVOLVE 'INVESTING' IN A 'DISCOUNT STORE' WHICH MAY NOT EVEN BE IN EXISTENCE YET. FOR YOUR INVESTMENT YOU MAY RECEIVE SOME ARTICLE NOT WORTH THE PRICE AND ARE SUPPOSED TO MAKE YOUR MONEY BY GETTING OTHERS TO INVEST AND TO BECOME 'DISTRIBUTORS'.



THE PROMOTERS NEVER GUARANTEE THEY WILL OPEN A STORE. THERE IS NO REAL ASSURANCE THEY EVER WILL. YOU COULD GET STUCK FOR A SIZABLE INVESTMENT.



GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER WHEN YOU SHOP FOR WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. AT THE LEFT IS THE LABEL OF THE OFFICE EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL UNION.



## Proctor & Gamble boycott gets backing

Proctor & Gamble Corporation is building a new plant in Jackson, Tennessee, with non-union labor, the Jackson Building Trades Council told labor throughout the nation and asked a consumer boycott on the firm's products.

The Alameda County Building Trades Council endorsed the Jackson BTC's boycott.

And it learned that Proctor & Gamble is more than a soap company. Proctor & Gamble products include Folger's Coffee, Duncan Hines cake mix, Big Top and Jiff peanut butter, Crisco shortening and Crisco oil, the Jackson BTC said.

Consumers were asked not to buy those products and the rest of the Proctor & Gamble list:

**DETERGENTS** — Dreft, Duz, Bonus, Oxydol, Tide, Cheer, Bold, Gain, Dash, Salvo, Joy, Thrill, Cascade, Biz, Ivory Flakes, Snow Liquid.

**SOAPS** — Safeguard, Lava, Zest and Ivory.

**BLEACH** — Clorox.  
**CLEANSERS** — Comet, Top Job, Mr. Clean, Cinch, Spic & Span.  
**SOFTENER** — Downy.  
**SHAMPOOS** — Prell, Head & Shoulders.  
**MOUTH WASH** — Scope.  
**TOOTHPASTE** — Crest and Gleem.  
**DEODERANT** — Secret.  
**HAIR SPRAY** — Hidden Magic.  
**TOILET TISSUE** — Charmin.

"You can buy similar products made by other companies — where they employ union workers and where they show they appreciate union construction workers by employing them when they construct a new plant," the Jackson BTC wrote.

Union construction wages, it noted, are the reason that building trades unionists have been able to buy Proctor & Gamble products. But it said it doesn't think it's right to spend "good union money with companies which will not spend their money for good union workers."

## Delay on moving rules opposed

California Congressmen and Senators have been asked to press for a May 1 start on new household moving regulations announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The new regulations are "a step in the right direction" but don't go far enough, said the Association of California, Consumers.

They were scheduled to go into effect May 1, but the association fears industry pressure will delay them. So it's asking the state's Congressional delegation to fight delay.

Moving industry representatives have asked ICC to delay effectiveness until next fall.

The association asked for public hearings before the rules were drawn up but the ICC denied the request, claiming hearings "would deprive the public of the benefits of the revised rules during the 1970 peak season."

In its wire to the ICC, asking there be no delay, the association noted that unless the rules are made effective on schedule benefits will be denied the public during the peak moving season.

### WESTERN TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY

BERKELEY . . . 841-7505  
FREMONT . . . 797-4122  
HAYWARD . . . 537-1165  
LIVERMORE . . . 477-9120  
OAKLAND . . . 893-8100  
SAN LEANDRO . . . 483-4000

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Manufacturers of  
**LEATHER WORK GLOVES, MITTS**  
**WELDERS' LEATHER GARMENTS**  
HOURS 8-5—Sat. 8-3  
**SIMMONS GLOVE CO.**  
306 12th St., Oakland, Calif.  
PHONE: 451-0462

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# Fight phone hike, says Cal. consumers Inflation, joblessness rising

The Association of California Consumers put out an urgent call to Bay Area residents to protect their pocketbooks by appearing next week at the State Public Utilities Commission hearing on the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's \$67,400,000 electric rate increase petition.

If the PUC — which has been highly liberal to public utilities lately — grants the request the average home electric bill will rise \$15 a year, the association warned.

Individuals who appear will be given a chance to object to the big rate boost request.

As PG&E rate boost hearings neared, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company asked for another \$195,000,000 a year, most of it from home subscribers.

The phone company request included \$164,000,000 in higher home and small business phone rates, \$20,000,000 in higher toll call message unit prices and only \$7,900,000 in bigger PBX switchboard rates.

The PG&E hearings begin at 10 a.m. next Wednesday, April 1, and run through Friday in a PUC hearing room on the first floor of the State Building, 350

McAllister Street, San Francisco. The San Francisco sessions will open a months-long series of hearings in Northern California.

At a pre-hearing conference last week the consumer association asked that hearings be held at night so that the public could be represented. The hearing examiner denied the request.

The association will be on hand at next week's sessions to protest the PG&E raise requests.

PG&E, which got a \$16,000,000 a year gas rate increase in January from Governor Reagan's four-man majority on the PUC, wants to raise its electricity rate on invested capital to 7.8 per cent.

That is substantially above the 7.3 per cent return which Reagan's PUC gave it on its gas business. That 7.3 per cent was higher than the 6.85 per cent the California Labor Federation said was justified.

The PUC's staff experts had said that 6.95 to 7.1 per cent would be "exceedingly generous" gas sales return.

The telephone company's rate increase is a 40 per cent item and will be staunchly opposed by the

consumer association. The association noted that:

East Bay residential rates, under the company plan, would jump from \$4.65 a month to \$6.50. The cost of message units would go up from 4.05 cents to 4.5 cents. This is far above the statewide increase, including big business, of about 13 per cent.

The phone company said the increase would give it a profit of 8.5 to 9 per cent, a sharp jump from its present limit of a 6.9 per cent rate of return. The company complained it is now making 5.82 per cent profit and noted the Reagan dominated PUC has indicated sympathy for higher profits.

Highest current rate of return authorized by the PUC is 7.3 per cent for Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

PUC hearings opened meanwhile on a Pacific Gas & Electric Co. request for another \$20,600,000 hike in its gas rates.

The association recalled that when the phone company asked for \$181,000,000 more in 1967, labor and association opposition held the boost back to a quarter of the big request.

Prices rose faster last month than at any time since the Korean War as President Nixon's economic policies boosted unemployment for the second successive month.

The unemployment rate rose to 4.2 per cent in February from 3.9 in January as 3,800,000 were out of work. Meanwhile the number working declined 300,000 to 78,800,000 and the average factory workweek dipped slightly to 39.9 hours, the lowest in eight years.

The cost of food and housing rose sharply to pace a one-half of 1 per cent over-all rise in the national consumer price index. (Bay Area food prices rose four-tenths of 1 per cent over January and 7.1 per cent over February, 1969. See page 2).

The consumer price index nationwide reached 132.5, or 32.5 per cent above living costs in the 1957-59 period.

Inflation has cut the value of a 1957-59 dollar to 75.5 cents.

Over a year, inflation cut the average worker's weekly purchasing power by \$7.38, more than offsetting a \$7.07 rise in average weekly paychecks over the year. Average weekly earnings went up \$1.06 a week over January to \$117.18 but couldn't catch the cost of living.

Tight money, a Nixon "anti-inflation" weapon, cost working people heavily in inflated credit costs. Mortgage interest went up 2.6 per cent in a month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Food costs over the nation rose less than they did here. They were up 6.3 per cent in the year, contrasted to the Bay Area's 7.1 per cent increase.

Housing, including the cost of mortgages, rose 7.2 per cent in the year, clothing was one-half of 1 per cent more costly than in January and 4.9 per cent higher than in February of last year.

Auto dealers were feeling the pinch of a near-recession with the result that used cars cost 2.4 per cent less than in January. But they were 4.3 per cent more expensive than a year earlier.

## 22 chosen for minority leadership course

Twenty-two young Bay Area unionists have been chosen from among 166 applicants for a trail-blazing six months labor leadership training program for minority group members at the University of California.

The fulltime course opens next Wednesday, April 1 and will run until September 30.

The course, first ever offered by a major university, was developed by the UC Center for Labor Research & Education with the aid of labor representatives.

A major purpose is to combat separatism between minority and majority people, which a university spokesman called a threat to democratic institutions.

The students will concentrate on subjects ranging from labor law to housing and transportation problems. There will be emphasis on labor action to meet city problems.

Students were selected on assessment of their leadership potential and active involvement in labor plus commitment to union goals. The program has endorsement of the Alameda County Central Labor Council and other union groups, including Teamsters, ILWU and United Auto Workers. All are represented on its program advisory committee.

Peter Guidry, director of the Minority Training Program, described the 22 selected as "extremely good union people who are actively involved in their local unions now."

They are:

Henry Cano, Steelworkers 1440; Dale Anders, Steelworkers 7616; Willie March, International Ladies Garment Workers Union 213; Esperanza Farr, ILGWU 101; Angelita Alarcon, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 1969; Veodis Stamps, IBEW 1245; Roger Nunes, Automotive Machinists 1546;

Gwyneth Arnold, Office & Professional Employees 29; Willie Huey, American Federation of Government Employees 1533; Junius Porter, Carpenters 36; Julius Jefferson, Communication Workers 9415; Robert H. Turner, Teamsters 923; James Driver, Teamsters 315;

Arthur Martinez, United Auto Workers 560; Earlie Mays, UAW 1364; Isaiah Brown, Printing Specialties 382; Arthur Vigil, ILWU 6; Jessie Cooksey, Cleaners and Dyers 3009; Edward Billie, Carmen 192;

Patrick Apodaca, National

Transportation Union 158 (switchmen); David Caravantes, Retail Clerks 1100; Charles Nash, Retail Clerks 648.

Their average age is 34. They include 14 black workers and eight of Latin-American descent. Three of them are women.

They will receive scholarships under a \$173,000 Ford Foundation grant.

Guidry said of the 166 applicants 93 "were real strong" and the interviewing and selection committee had "a tremendous time to narrow them down."

## Building Trades agreements listed

New Alameda County Building Trades Council agreements, reported at the last BTC meeting, are with W. Vernon Bernard, Gem Construction Co., Inc.; G. M. LaBrucherie & Associates, Inc.; J & W Construction, Silco Construction, Harrison E. Miles Construction, Walter E. Koenig, Holland Co., Statewide Builders, Inc., and Hayward Construction Equipment.

## Painters chief's election to top AFLCIO body hailed

Painters President S. Frank Raftery has been named to the AFLCIO executive council, succeeding the late President A. J. DeAndrade of the Printing Pressmen.

Raftery is only the second Painter to be named to the board, it was recalled by Pat Lane of Local 741, newly appointed Painters general representative in Northern California.

Raftery was named to the 33 man council at its February 23 meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Lane said the elevation would be of definite value to the union. He said the choice was based not only on Raftery's abilities but also was "recognition of the accomplishments and goals of the Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades."

## Oakland's 18 meter checkers all join Public Employees

Oakland's 18 parking meter checkers joined United Public Employees 390 en masse last week.

In other actions Local 390:

• Completed negotiating union election procedures for the City of Hayward — the first in the state to be negotiated, the local union said.

• Increased its staff to four by adding a full time organizer of county employees. New staff member is Dean McKinley, 24, former Los Angeles County social worker and probation officer.

• Signed up the staff of the Stege sanitary district in Contra Costa County.

Paul Varacalli, executive secretary of Local 390, said the meter maids and other checkers make only about \$500 a month but are required to buy their own uniforms.

Originally, he said, they paid \$200 but now are being asked to pay a \$150 to get better quality uniforms.

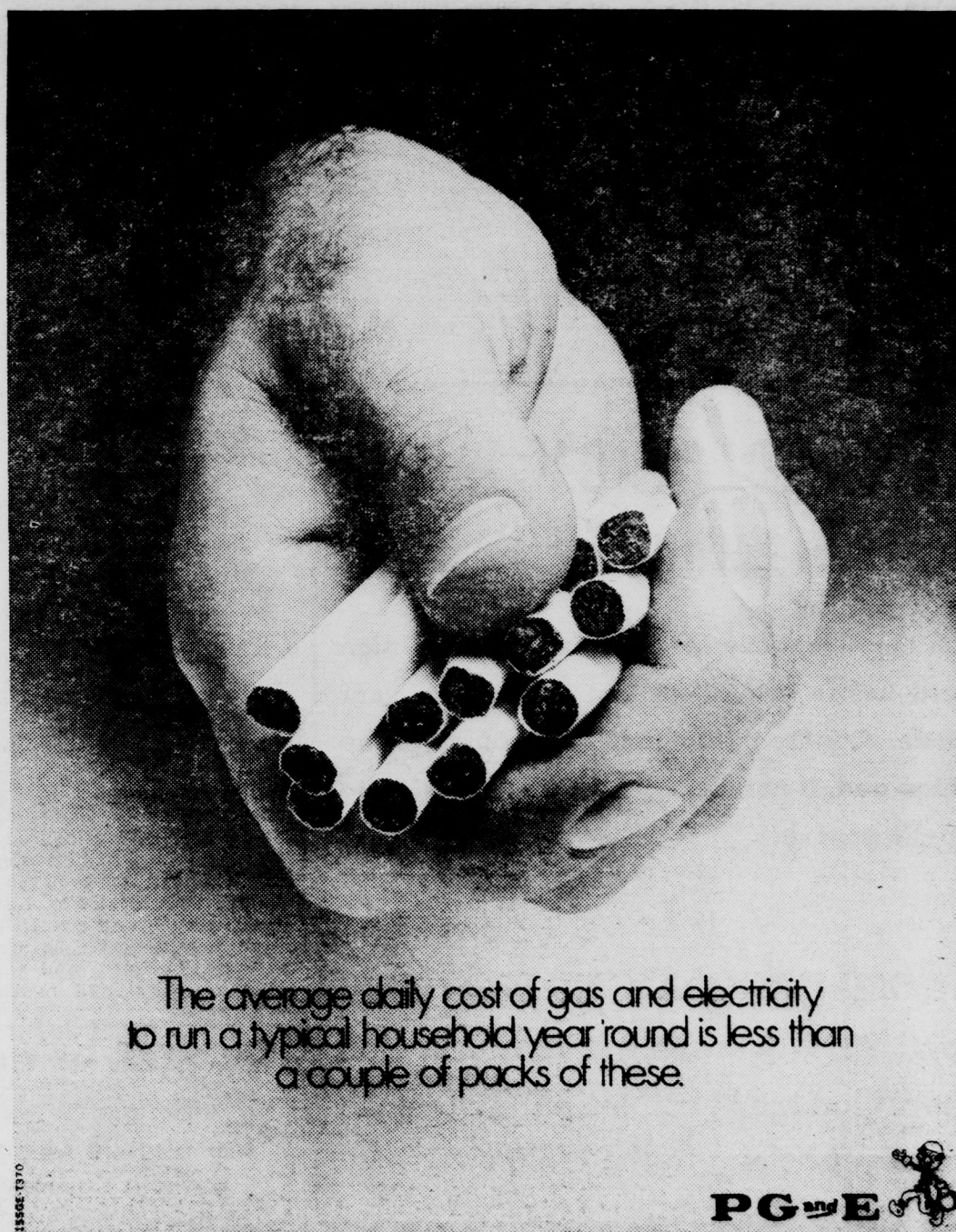
If the employee doesn't have the cash, Varacalli said the city advances the money, checks it off the pay check and charges interest for the unpaid balance.

Varacalli said the action of the checkers was unusual — that most of them are probationary employees, and city workers tend to wait for regular status before joining the union.

Varacalli said the Hayward memorandum of understanding provides no restrictions on unions contacting employees, provides wide latitude of unit determination and provides for the State Conciliation Service to adjudicate disputes.

He said that in ordinances adopted elsewhere management has taken the position it need only consult, not negotiate, with employee groups.

Local 390 claims a majority of non-managerial, non-supervisory employees in Hayward.



The average daily cost of gas and electricity to run a typical household year round is less than a couple of packs of these.

PG&E



## Sheet Metal Credit Union

BY HAROLD R. SAKSA

Your Credit Union Annual meeting is over. Those in attendance enjoyed a very informative evening among friends. Mr. Welsh's presentation on law and law enforcement was well received. The officers and members take this opportunity to thank Mr. Welsh.

As we begin another year with our newly installed officers, we hope that this year's theme "Credit Union Participation" will bring a better credit union by 1971. We will strive to get our present members to become more active by depositing or borrowing more from their credit union. When a member does not deposit, withdraw, borrow or make payments in any calendar year, by credit union standards, the account is inactive. Those \$5 deposits made several years ago are a drag on the credit union. The member would be better off closing his account as the credit union can only gross 5 cents but must pay out 42 to 48 cents to service his account every year. An inactive account has no credit reference value and could prove a detriment if the credit inquirer asks for the amount and length of deposit.

In the beginning of this campaign your credit union is offering "Estate Loans" to our present members. This is a combination savings and insurance program designed for the member who is "marking time" so to speak. This will give the inactive member a chance to forge ahead and have an opportunity to build an estate worth \$2,000. For information call 653-0996.

## Sheet Metal Workers 216

BY ROBERT M. COOPER

While Congress holds the line on "would be" railroad strikers for better wages and conditions) it treats itself and its employees in regal fashion. Congress does not feel the bite of inflation, but will live better than ever this year.

In 1969, Congress raised their salaries from \$30,000 a year to \$42,000. Cost of running the Legislative branches rose a whopping 11 per cent in 1969 and will go up another 14 per cent in 1970

with salaries accounting for the bulk of the increase.

Congressmen have also written a generous retirement plan for all federal employees, plus some extras for themselves. After 32 years of service, federal employees may retire at 80 per cent of their top salary which is about \$34,000 for Congressmen. However, Congressmen can retire at half pay at age 50 after 20 years of service.

That's not all. If the cost of living goes up 3 per cent, government retirees receive 3 per cent more plus 1 per cent to cover the "time lag." Yet Congress has consistently failed to enact such an automatic cost-of-living adjustment into the Social Security System.

The size of their staffs has nearly doubled since 1961 with each congressman allowed to hire up to 30 full time assistants plus others, help on committee pay rolls and part time clerical help.

They may argue and fuss when they are needed to pass free hot lunch or low-cost lunches for needy children, but they feed themselves in grand style. Both Senate and House sides of Congress have separate restaurants with separate management. The Senate facility stays open, fully staffed, as long as the Senate is in session. Last year the diner for the Senate operated at a deficit of nearly \$500,000 while the more astute House restaurant only went in the red \$211,000.

There is no reason for long hair in Congress as their haircuts are free along with nearly free medical care. They may also rent big limousines for \$500 per annum with real good chauffeurs. At least I figure they must be good as these chauffeurs receive \$13,000 per year.

Hold it! There is more. In case they get bored or the weather is too humid in D.C., they merely organize a "junket" to some foreign nation. In '68, 40 per cent of them went overseas including seven who were not returning to office. They actually took these trips after Congress adjourned.

The moral of this story is not to raise your children to be railroad workers—instead get them a federal job or send them to Congress.

Regular union meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, Oakland.

Members of the Tri-State Council Death Benefit Plan please note that Death Assessment No. 670 is now due and payable.

## AFSCME 371 'Info'

BY NAT DICKERSON

To conclude Gail Sheehan's history of Local 371, part of which ran in this column last week:

"In 1954, 371 staged a sympathy strike, with a large number of campus trade unions which were demanding that UC match outside wage scales.

"Even though 371 received better than outside wages, as a result of their own strike, the custodians honored the picket lines of the other unions. Today, out of a possible three hundred and ten workers, two hundred and eighty belong to AFSCME 371.

"This seems to be an outstanding accomplishment, for a union which does not have a 'closed shop' agreement; yet, some of the seasoned rank and file members feel that many of the new workers don't realize that the union struggled long and hard for the wages and fringe benefits presently received.

"In December 1969, 371 negotiated a 10 per cent salary increase, retroactive to July 1, the starting salary has increased 2½ times since 1951. Local 371 receives University benefits, therefore their present demands are very similar to those of AFSCME Local 1695's; included are dues checkoff, increased Health Plan coverage, and Unemployment Insurance.

"Local 371's history of militancy and constant struggle have shown that an AFSCME local, with a united membership, can consistently win concessions from the University or, when opposed, present a very real threat to the existing structure."

(Gail Sheehan is a shop steward for AFSCME 1695 and, through no fault of our own, she was referred to as Brother Sheehan last week).

From the preceding account of the successful strike against the Berkeley Campus in 1950, one would gather that subsequent conditions have been all "peaches and cream;" however, such has not been the case as present developments are continuing to prove.

Apparently, the Administration vowed at that time to preclude a recurrence of such a drastic situation, for it began to originate policies which would hamper and divide the custodians.

This has finally reached an extremely acute point of stress. Therefore, no custodian has a right to a feeling of complacency, or a "we've-got-it-made" attitude, at this time, or any other!

A very keen and apt use is now being made of the meetings between supervisors and foremen, whereby the foremen are being indoctrinated ("brainwashed") into pressuring their men toward "sweatshop" working conditions, on campus.

Of course, these ideas are being presented as being new and more modern concepts of cleaning procedures, but the end result is an adaptation to the austerity program of a certain actor turned politician and conformed to by the University Administration!

A really negative aspect of these meetings is that some of the foremen are influenced into believing themselves elevated, to a very high degree over the men working with them. For this and other reasons, we suggest that a union representative be present at these meetings, and that a union appraisal and review be

## CHAPEL of the OAKS

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allowed to be made, of the Work Sheets coming out of these sessions; prior to adoption.

Since Harry Bridges, and other labor leaders, helped eliminate sweatshop conditions on sugar plantations and other areas, it is not appropriate that they be allowed to further develop on one of the most widely renowned campuses in the world!

## Chips and Chatter

BY GUNNAR (BENNY) BENONYS

The following Brothers were granted pensions by the Contract Pension Board:

Local 34 — Charles A. Bond, Ralph J. Chilton, Lewis E. Johnson, Edward S. Presnell, Clyde V. Starbuck, and Ernest Williams.

Local 36—George Bekker, Edward Colton, Dennis N. Gaskins, Warren Hall, Sr., Earl Huff, Allen T. Langley, John R. Lindgren, John Lovetang, Otis McLain, Herman W. Schwarz, Frank L. Strange.

Local 642 — William D. Bateman, Stephan D. Buchan, Joe M. Kayfess, Francis F. Nelson, Sam A. Ward.

Local 1622—Richard B. Adams, Samuel O. Croker, Henry W. Kamena, William R. Pugh, George W. Ryan, Harry R. Storar, Estel H. Wood.

Shinglers Local 478; Lloyd E. Agnew, Clyde Brush, Lindsay Christofer.

Pre-Retirement Benefits will be paid to Mrs. Adeline Pratt, widow of Ralph M. Pratt, Local 36; Mrs. Johnnie Turner, widow of Ernest Turner, Local 36; Mrs. Ruth V. Cooper, widow of Horace Cooper, Local 1473.

On our current Welfare list are the following Brothers: Wendel R. Beavers, back injury, will be off 3 months; O. Z. Bookman, cut his left index finger severely, be off 2 months; Bud Curtis, hernia operation, off for several weeks; Manuel Escobar Jr., operation, be off 2 months; William R. Griggs Jr., job injury, off 2 to 3 months; John Lovetang, broken hip, be off 6 months; Lee Smith, broken hand, will be off some time; Roland Marzloff, separated shoulder, will be in a cast for 6 months; Tommy Richards, heart attack following a major operation, no visitors; John Clapp, in Civic Center hospital in traction on one leg.

Regret to report the passing of Chester Cahoon, 63 years of age, member since 1940.

Happy days at the Richard and Charla McCook home. A lovely daughter, Jennifer Ann, weighed in at 5 pounds, 8 ounces. Mother and baby are fine.

Uncle Benny asks, Have you heard about the Texan who needed a blood transfusion but couldn't find anyone with Type \$S blood?

Li'l GeeGee, our office vamp says, "some girls will scream all night at the sight of a mouse and then climb right into a car with a wolf."

Cousin Al queries, If you don't believe in luck, how else do you explain the success of those you don't like?

READERS REWARD numbers this month are:

553 92 0827

518 12 7623

559 82 0064

Are you a winner? Call Uncle Benny as soon as you know. Only YOU know if one of these numbers is yours. Let me know, too.

Please don't forget the special called meeting to elect delegates to represent YOU at the next General Brotherhood Convention.

See YOU at YOUR next UNION meeting, Brother?

## MEDITERRANEAN CONSOLE SPINET PIANO

Like new, assume low monthly payments. Phone Adjustor 294-7052, San Jose.

## Watchmakers 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

This past week we had the pleasure of presenting to Brother Homer J. Dickens, watchmaker employed by Constant J. Auger, San Francisco, for many years and a prior employee of Granat Bros., his first pension check for the months of January, February and March. Brother Dickens will receive \$43.07 per month for the rest of his life; and in view of the fact that we have only been participants in the International Jewelry Workers' Union Pension Fund, with payments made for Brother Dickens at the rate of 5 cents per hour for only three years, we would consider this a very good return and investment.

Brother Dickens has retired to Sparks, Nevada, and we all wish him a happy and long retirement.

Also, during this past week, we were notified of a San Jose jeweler who had a "free" sign referring to watch repairs, on display. We contacted the jeweler and the sign was immediately removed.

## 1622 Carpenters C.U.

BY ANDY COTMAN

Carpenters with Money Problems:

Carpenters Federal Credit Union would like to remind you that your own credit union offers more as either a savings or lending corporation than any bank or finance company such as insurance that returns double your savings in most cases at no cost to you. Loans may be had for as little as three-quarters of one per cent per month on the unpaid balance and the most is one per cent per month and insurance to cover the amount of your unpaid balance at no cost to you. Carpenters Federal Credit Union in Hayward paid a full 4 per cent on all savings accounts for 1969.

For information call 533-3518 Monday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m., and Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon or by appointment any time.

## Steamfitters 342

BY JIM MARTIN

We are happy to report all of our members are working and the way things are shaping up, this should continue for the balance of the year. We will be able to place some of our sister Local Union's members to work as they have considerable unemployment.

General Organizer John Spalding has announced his retirement, effective April 1. Brother Spalding has served as the Business Manager of Plumbers Local Union 442 in San Francisco and was appointed General Organizer in 1946, serving in the South Eastern States and California.

The California Pipe Trades Council and affiliated Local Unions will honor Brother Spalding during the Pipe Trades Convention to be held in the City of Bakersfield in May.

General Organizer Joe Perry, a member of Plumbers Local Union 98, Detroit, Michigan, has been assigned to the California area as a replacement for Brother Spalding. We welcome Brother Perry to California and we will make arrangements for him to pay our membership a special visit in the near future.

Our next membership meeting will be held on April 2. So that you may be brought up to date on activities of our Union please plan to attend this meeting.

(More correspondents on page 9)

## DEMAND UNION WORK FROM PACIFIC TELEPHONE

Ask the Telephone Installer to show his Union Card before you allow him to work on your phone. Ask the operator if she belongs to the Union and, if not, demand a Union Member to handle your call.

☆

## COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS

Local 9415 does not yet have a Union Shop Contract — Not all Telephone Employees belong to the Union.



# New blight on the brain farm

A small group of wealthy individuals imposed tuition on University of California students without once listening to the protests from labor, the poor, the faculty or alumni.

That group is the majority of the UC regents who voted in tuition, without so much as a public hearing, where opponents could tell their views.

But their vote undid the action of the regents of 100 years ago, who quickly repealed a tuition fee the university had inherited from its predecessor private college.

The protestors didn't get their way. Governor Reagan, a wealthy regent and chief champion of charging students for an education, got his way.

The governor said openly he was less concerned "about the poor who won't be able to afford the university" than "requiring taxpayers to subsidize the children of someone who has the means of pay."

## DOUBLED COST

Under his leadership regents raised costs of a university education from \$300 to \$600 by 1971.

It wasn't unanimous. As 16 regents voted with Reagan, these board members backed education for the children of working people by voting no:

Frederick Dutton, of Sausalito; William Coblentz, San Francisco; William Roth, of San Francisco; UC President Charles J. Hitch, and Norton Simon, of Los Angeles.

Labor had opposed the ending of a 100-year old tradition of free higher education—already badly bent by a mounting burden of fees.

Labor had warned that the action would drive children of workers and the poor out of the university and boost local property taxes by driving an estimated 14,000 into community supported state colleges.

Secretary-Treasurer Thomas L. Pitts of the California Labor Federation had publicly pointed out that:

- It is already costing students or their parents about \$4,000 a year to go to the university.

- The "brain pool" developed by the university has attracted many industries California.

## HARM ECONOMY

Levying tuition "is sure to boomerang to the detriment of the state's economy," Pitts said.

A number of indignant alumni returned their higher degrees to the regents in protest.

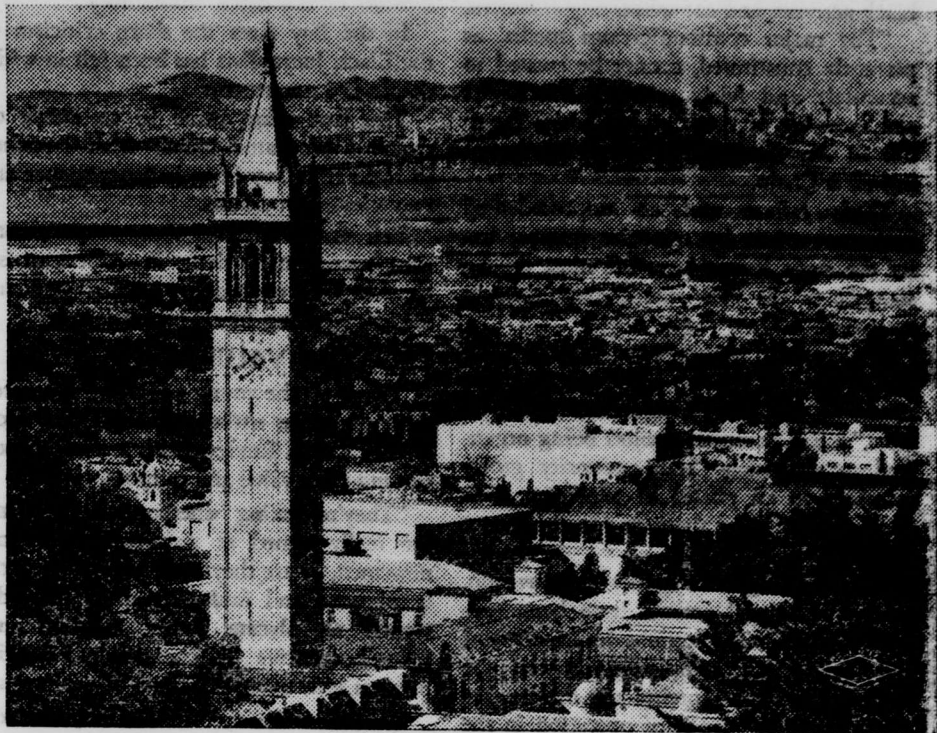
Dr. Eschsholtzia Lucia called the regents "those cabbage heads." Now 70, she is a UC graduate, former Berkeley professor, and world recognized bacteriologist, demographer, epidemiologist and specialist in biological statistics.

It took her eight years to get the Ph.D. which she sent along to the regents.

"If there had been tuition then I could not have done it," she said. "There wasn't enough money."

"And that is why I am so angry. There are just countless young people who won't be able to make it."

The regents' action carried the giant, multicampus university right back to where it was when it started a little over 100 years ago.



**THE SATHER TOWER** has long been a landmark of Berkeley and a symbol of higher education on the university campus that produces most of the executives and professionals in factories and offices that lie below it and across the bay.

The first 40 students who attended the University of California when it opened classes in Oakland in the fall the 1869 did pay tuition.

That was a carryover from the private College of California which donated its buildings and land to the state to start a "complete university."

The private college had had to charge tuition to operate.

## NO TUITION

The wiser university regents wiped out tuition within three months.

The College & University Council of the American Federation of Teachers had lined up a battery of witnesses to appear at the January meeting of the regents.

At that session UC President Hitch protested that Reagan's plan to double tuition

would shift the financial burden of higher education from corporations and the state general fund to students and their families.

The AFT council's witnesses included representatives of labor, among them Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx of the Alameda County Central Labor Council; of City groups, minorities, faculty and others.

But they weren't able to get on the agenda.

"This is taxation without representation," charged Dr. Bud Hutchinson, executive secretary of the College & University Council.

"The sort of millionaires' club of regents, none of whom send their sons to

*continued on page 6*

# What's wrong with the media?

A sharp new critic of the news media has sprung up in the Bay Area.

The youthful watchdog of the press comes from its newest segment, the black journalists, who have been allowed to work in hitherto white newsrooms only in recent years—even as copyboys.

They are acting as something of a gadfly to the press of the Bay Area, including the Negro press, while trying to point the way to more meaningful reporting of the black community.

## IN TRAINING

They organized as the Black Journalists in the spring of 1969. Some of them were just completing training programs, of which they were sharply critical.

They are speaking out through their own monthly publication, the "Ball & Chain Review." So far, the paper has been financed largely out of their own pockets.

In their first issues they took on the news training program, took a searching look at the black press and their own position in the communication industry, and accused the Berkeley police and the Oakland Tribune of working together in the discharge of a white reporter.

Other reporting has varied from a review of two books by Morris A. Turner, syndicated black cartoonist who draws the integrated comic strip "Wee Pals," to a Chicago columnist's portrayal of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, gagged and chained in a courtroom, as "a man turned

into an animal, the ultimate dehumanization of the black man" by the white man.

## A FEW HOWLS

Their publication has brought "a few howls from within some of the media," says Rush Greenlee of KQED, television station, chairman of the Black Journalists.

It has also brought a "most encouraging response" from widely respected black newsmen in New York, Washington and Chicago. They have corresponded with, or telephoned the brash young Bay Area group, written for their monthly paper or addressed their meetings.

Tom Johnson, black staff member of the New York Times who teaches at Columbia University, uses "Ball & Chain" in his journalism classes. The monthly has a circulation of 4,000, Greenlee says. It goes to black newspapers and community leaders across the nation, and to selected publications.

The Black Journalists are essentially youngsters in the industry. But they are

all working professionals, largely for predominantly white-staffed and white-owned and run newspapers and television stations.

## 40 TO 50

Primary source of their membership is an estimated 40 or 50 black people working for the news media in the Bay Area.

Their objectives are sweeping. Among other things they want to spur more honest reporting of what happens in the black community, develop independent black journalism, establish closer relationship with black reporters throughout the nation, develop black youth for the news media, and inspire others to try to transform some of their ideals into realities.

"There are so many problems, so many issues we want to deal with," Greenlee said, "we haven't really zeroed in on where we will put all of our energies."

Aside from the stated objectives of the Black Journalists, Greenlee said they were concerned with such things as:

*continued on page 6*





# What's wrong with the media?

continued from page 5

- "Oakland with its huge black population and the problems to be dealt with."
- "Attitudes that are so institutionalized that we don't even know they are there."
- "So many traditional efforts have come to naught."

Ball & Chain sees the communications industry as a major battleground between black activists and the white establishment.

"The major communications media, as presently constituted, cannot be trusted to accurately and fairly relate the incidents and meaning of black and minority group life in America," Walt Thompson writes in Ball & Chain.

"This failure and an unprecedented awareness of it by minority groups, has set the stage for perhaps the most crucial struggle of the 70's—the communications struggle."

He says the impact of such a struggle might be softened by such developments as the "Community Communications System," a San Francisco project being organized to ultimately "train minority group members in all phases of television with an eye to enabling them to run their own stations."

His article, geared largely to television, reports that legal actions have been successful against TV stations in Mississippi and Texas that completely ignored the black community—forcing sale in one case and a complete change of operation in the other.

Thompson notes concern among in-

formed blacks of President Nixon's two appointees to the Federal Communications Commission, the federal regulatory agency for television.

Absalon Jordan, national chairman of Black Efforts for Soul in Television (BEST), the article says, "described newly appointed FCC Chairman Dean Burch as 'openly opposed and antagonistic to the interest of the black community'."

In the Bay Area the sharp criticism of the Black Journalists has been felt in white dominated newsrooms.

The first sting came in an attack on training programs which were launched in 1968 by a San Francisco newspaper and two television stations.

Ball & Chain says these were among the "many institutions in American society to inch open doors once riveted shut against aspiring black professionals."

## PROGRAM VALUE?

"Many of the young people who entered these programs enthusiastically a year ago," Ball & Chain Review said, are now questioning their value and purpose.

"They're asking whether the programs are really aimed at training professional newsmen, or are they little more than poorly planned and faulty assembly lines designed to placate public opinion and federal agencies by channeling minority persons into token positions in the media."

Whatever the media's reasons, the editorial board of Ball & Chain Review came up with a six-point guideline for training

including adequate supervision which was admittedly lacking.

Some complaints were bitter. Rufus Byars, trainee who became a columnist, said "the white man can't merely train a black for a specific profession, he's got to remake this black; reconstruct into his being a white outlook on things and situations."

## UNION HELPS

One newspaper and two television stations conducted training programs. Newsman's Job Referral Committee, operating out of San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild offices, reported placing 15 in jobs from a list of 19 seeking permanent employment and seven who wanted shorttime posts.

Ball & Chain charged that a Tribune reporter was fired after he was accused of "stealing a (Berkeley) police department plan to attack Black Panther headquarters" and giving the document to an underground newspaper "when it became clear the Trib didn't plan to use the story."

"We are very critical of the media for its overall news handling," Greenlee said. "We don't know what is the best attack. But we are going to try many things."

"We will remain, for now, pretty much agadfly."

The Black Journalists are telling their story also from the speaker's platform and have organized an information service to accept engagements. (P.O. Box 9001, Berkeley).

The Black Journalists are equally critical in their approach to the black press. They are also hopeful of being helpful and proud of the greats among the early black press in America.

Scattered excerpts from references in the review to the black press:

"There are a few exceptions but generally speaking I think the black newspapers are irrelevant."—from an interview with Hoyt Fuller, managing editor of Negro Digest.

"Our group intends to give black media people some much needed support."—from a lead story by Greenlee.

"Less than ten black newspapers out of a total of 156 are presently unionized," by estimate of a Lincoln University journalism professor in Missouri.

As to where they are going, the Black Journalists reached into an editorial by Frederick Douglass and Martin R. Delaney in the first issue of the Negro freedom newspaper North Star, on December 3, 1847, for these words:

"It is evident we must be our own representatives and advocates, not exclusively, but peculiarly—not distinct from, but in connection with our white friends. In the grand struggle for liberty and equality now waging, it is meet, right and essential that there should arise in our ranks authors and editors, as well as orators, for it is in these capacities that most permanent good can be rendered to our cause."

## New blight on brain farm

continued from page 5

public colleges, decides to impose a very heavy tax on public institutions that is intolerable for most families."

The council did get its position before the regents in writing.

It was a reasoned but angry document. It summarized arguments against tuition and offered alternates.

"Higher education," it said, "is an economic necessity . . . It is the major source for the wealth which the citizens of this state enjoy."

The university "has helped produce California's sizable pool of highly qualified labor" and thus played a major role in making California the nation's number one industrial state.

## WASN'T FREE

"Free higher education" really isn't free to students—even without tuition, the statement said.

The council pointed out that tuition would saddle students and their working parents with the cost of creating a profitable situation for industry and the state treasury.

The council came up with positive proposals to solve the university's financial troubles. They were concepts moving in precisely the opposite direction of a tax on students.

Its recommendations included abolition of fees. It would make subsistence allowances for needy students similar to the GI bill, and furnish more tax money for higher education. Its tax program included revision of state income taxes to capture some of the greater earning power that results from college degrees.

The council documented the economic points that have been succinctly stated by others. For example:

President Hitch: "Education is not an expenditure of resources but rather an investment."

Regent Coblenz, another of the anti-tuition minority on the board: "It is the abundance of educated young men and

women that has brought California a disproportionate share of the nation's industry, especially industry requiring a high degree of knowledge and skill."

The late President Kennedy at Charter Day in Berkeley in 1962: "When I observe the men who surround me in Washington, I am forced to confront an uncomfortable truth—that the New Frontier may well owe more to Berkeley than to Harvard."

The college council pointed out that with 10 per cent of the nation's population, the state accounts for 40 per cent of research expenditures of the nation's institutions of higher education, which in turn creates jobs and incomes.

Because of its tremendous pool of knowledgeable workers and university research California has received a disproportionate share of federal contracts.

"In a recent two-year period," the council said, "California received back from the federal government \$1,500,000,000 more than she paid to federal government."

In contrast, New York, the second largest state, paid \$4,000,000,000 more to the federal government than it got back.

College education pays handsome dividends in taxes to the state and the federal government. The council noted:

"Although college graduates constitute only 10 per cent of the adult population in California, they account for 25 per cent of the state's income."

"A college graduate can expect a lifetime income of \$150,000 to \$200,000 more than a non-college graduate, and these higher earnings mean at least \$30,000 to \$40,000 more tax revenue for the federal government and possibly one-tenth that much for the state government."

## TAX PLAN

This is the reason the professors recommended revision of the state's income tax system, regardless of what is done with its other proposals. They said:

"We in California should capture much more of the average differential in lifetime



**STUDENTS study in a plaza on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. These are the kids that become part of the great brain reserve that has helped make California the wealthiest state in America.**

earnings attributable to higher education. This is the just way for the state to be reimbursed for its investment in higher education."

The council estimated that it costs the average student, or his family, \$5,000 a year to attend the university. This includes \$3,000 estimated lost wages a year. They contrasted this \$5,000 personal investment against the state's contribution of less than \$2,000 a year.

## HIGH COST

"The high cost of college helps explain why 500,000 students attend college on a part-time basis and why only 10 per cent complete 16 years of school without interruption," AFT said. "It also accounts in large part for the small number of youngsters from low and middle income families who attend college."

Statistically, the council noted:

- Only 22.7 per cent of California's high school graduates obtained a bachelor's degree in 1963 compared to a national average of 28 per cent.

- Approximately half of the families in California have incomes below \$8,000 a year but less than a quarter of University of California students come from this group.

## ABOLISH CHARGES

The AFT council proposed these goals: "1. Abolition of all tuition charges, whether labeled as such or disguised as 'incidental fees';"

"2. General subsistence allowances to students who need assistance;

"3. A sharp increase in financial support to public institutions of higher education."



# It's a mess

"Legislative lunacy is on the march throughout America and its chief target is the public employee."

That is one of the disconcerting findings of a two year study conducted for the AFLCIO Maritime Trades Department to learn why public employees don't have the basic collective bargaining rights guaranteed workers in private industry.

Only 21 of the 50 states have laws authorizing even a semblance of negotiations.

"The differences in the statutes are amazing," the department's 36 page study said, "constituting a legislative Tower of Babel."

Thirty-eight states have officially prohibited strikes of public employees through laws, court decisions or ruling of their attorney general.

## ASK STANDARDS

The report recommends:

1. Federal legislation establishing minimum collective bargaining standards to be binding on states, counties and municipalities.

2. Repeal of stringent no-strike laws. The recommendation would ban strikes of public employees only where they would endanger public health or safety.

Drafters of the report acknowledged "the federal government's history of repression against its own employees."

But, they explained, "the bewildering and terrible state statutes are more unbelievably harsh than the federal government's attitude."

Generally, the study found, public workers have nothing approaching the legal protection of those in the private sector.

Public employees often must bargain with unskilled and often hostile executives, without the protection of legislation and in the face of adverse court rulings. By this kind of "de facto" bargaining, says the report, public employees have furthered a great upsurge of unionism.

## THE RECENT WISCONSIN FIRST

Since Wisconsin enacted the first public sector labor relations law in 1959, only 14 states have adopted laws which make it mandatory for public agencies to bargain with unions representing employees.

And one of these, Nevada, "is so limited in scope that the law is virtually meaningless," the study says.

Three states have "permissive laws which make collective bargaining 'collective begging'."

New Hampshire shows on the list twice — mandatory for state and permissive for local entities. Three other states also



have separate laws for municipal and state employees. Two apply to municipalities only. No

California operates on a triple standard.

State legislation requires local government to recognize and deal with organizations chosen by a majority of the employees.

The state, however, does not grant the same right to organize and be represented in bargaining to its own employees.

While some California courts still will find public employee strikes unlawful, a San Diego judge has said they're perfectly legal. Local public employees have won gains from a number of strikes throughout the state.

Alameda County public hospital employees won a landmark decision that the county is bound by a strike-ending agreement it repudiated later.

## PACT UPHELD

The State Court of Appeal did not rule on the county's claim that the strike was illegal so it was excused from implementing its agreement. The court simply upheld the agreement guaranteeing no loss of benefits to 300 Highland and Fairmont Hospital employees when they ended a strike in 1967.

The third California approach to public employer-employee is the Winton Act for public school teachers. It sets up "negotiating councils," but gives them only the right to "meet and confer" with school authorities. They don't negotiate.

California state employees are pretty much in the same position as those of the U.S. government. Federal employees were granted some union rights by President John F. Kennedy in Executive Order 10988 and its since modified by President Nixon under Executive Order 11491 last October 29.

But federal workers are barred from bargaining on wages or fringes. Those are reserved for Congress under so-called legislative sovereignty. Employees aren't allowed to strike. (However, they have done both, despite legal barriers). They

can't negotiate on personnel assignment and technology of work. There is no effective grievance machinery.

## HELP LACKING

The public sector at all levels lacks such agencies as the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to help reach negotiated agreements, or the National Labor Relations Board to guard against unfair practices.

Some states, like Ohio, have provided no collective bargaining machinery whatsoever but have adopted severe penalties for strikes by public employees.

"De facto bargaining," the report says, "more than anything else, accounts for the tremendous surge of public employee unionism in recent years."

"In city after city this kind of bargaining has pushed ahead, not waiting for protective legislation to meet the quickening tempo of public employee bargaining demands."

"De facto bargaining has developed despite hostile legal rulings and it has, by sheer will, carved its own special niche in public sector bargaining history . . .

"De facto bargaining has advanced, and it has demonstrated that public employers are free to bargain with employees and sign agreements without prior specific authorization."

"The courts, in catching up with this trend, have supported this and have taken the position that if an agreement is signed, the official obviously had the power to do so and the courts have no legal right to forbid agreements which the parties themselves have shown they want to make."

## CITES EXAMPLES

The report cites two classic examples of contracts negotiated despite anachronistic technical and legal obstacles.

1. In Philadelphia collective bargaining has been developing for more than 20 years on an orderly basis, with legislation enacted locally to implement agreements after they are reached.

2. At the other extreme, in Memphis, "acceptance came only after a bitter, violent struggle over the union's basic right of recognition, and only after the tragic and senseless slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr."

The hodgepodge of state laws, including the extremely repressive statutes in some, has driven the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees to urge federal legislation setting a minimum standard to apply in states having no equivalent statute.

## 30 YEAR LOG

The Maritime Trades Department study, conducted under direction of a committee headed by AFSCME President Jerry Wurf, said that public employees were 30 years behind private employees at

the bargaining table largely because of federal legislation covering labor in private industry.

"Even the most enlightened state laws for public sector employees do not afford the rights available to private sector workers under national labor law," the committee said.

It recalled that the early 1930s with their "spectacular strikes . . . and the strikebreakers and machineguns and goons which met the efforts of labor to organize" inspired federal protective legislation.

"The turbulence which the repression of labor caused the country during the first three decades closely parallels the present," the report said.

"The crisis of the Sixties has really been the inability of governments to deal effectively and positively with legitimate citizen demands" including that of its employees to organize and bargain collectively."

## THEY'RE ALIKE

Management in the public sector is not much different than management in industry, the report says, and continues:

"While private management deals with employee demands by attempting to negotiate broad management rights clauses in contracts, public management restricts the bargaining scope by cloaking itself in statutes and regulations, prohibitions and Civil Service rules . . . This makes meaningful bargaining impossible in many instances."

The department's exhaustive report says laws prohibiting strikes are an unparalleled failure. Strikes among public employees have been increasing as more repressive measures are adopted. The toughest public employee strikes are in states like New York and Ohio which have the toughest laws against strikes.

A New York public employee can lose two days pay for each day he is off the job as well as lose tenure and be put on probation for a year. Unions are subject to unlimited fines, plus loss of dues check-off.

"Bitter strikes will continue," the report says, "until laws are passed which provide for the rights of employees to organize and join unions and bargain collectively (as well as to withhold their services as the last resort in resolving an impasse)."

## FIND A WAY

As anti-strike legislation increased, work stoppages among public employees have skyrocketed from 15 in 1958 involving 1,720 workers and 7,520 man-days, to 254 in 1968 involving 201,800 workers and 2,545,200 man-days.

"Management's inability to grasp the importance of collective bargaining is the major cause of unrest in the public sector today," the report summed up.



**SOCIAL WORKERS 535 goes right to the top and serves Alameda County Board of Supervisors with summons in the court claim of a discharged union member.**



# It all began right here

The sweatshop is a term which some working people under good union conditions today may have to have translated to them, but a century ago it was a fact of life for almost all working people.

So the courageous union pioneers who were beginning the fight for fair wages, decent hours and conditions, established the Union Label as a symbol of fairness for the few employers who accepted fair conditions and wages.

Most factories in those days had not been brought around to decency. People—men, women and children—worked 10, 12, and 14 hours a day, seven days a week for what was practically nothing even at those days' cheaper cost of living.

## STARTED HERE

The Union Label started in the Bay Area. Both Carpenters and Cigar Makers claim credit.

Back in 1869 the Carpenters Eight-Hour League of San Francisco issued a stamp to California planing mills operating on the eight-hour day. This stamp on lumber from the mills enabled the carpenters to distinguish between the output of 8-hour and 10-hour plants, between fair and unfair production.

The San Francisco Cigar Makers Union had an altogether different problem. Their very existence was threatened by exploited Chinese labor working in filthy sweatshops on the Pacific coast at coolie wages.

The Cigar Makers came up with a label in 1874—the first in the nation for the retail market.

## UNION SMOKES

Their label was fixed to cigar boxes to identify the smokes as made by union workmen under clean, sanitary conditions at fair wages.

The idea caught on. In California the threat was from imported coolies. Else-

where unfair competition came from tenement sweatshops.

The St. Louis Cigar Makers Union adopted a red label in 1879. In September of 1880 the Cigar Makers' International Union Convention in Chicago decided to make the label nationwide. The problem was whether to adopt the red of St. Louis or the white cigar label of the Pacific Coast. The convention compromised with a blue label—still in use now 100 years later.

The first Congress of Trades and Labor Unions, meeting in Pittsburgh in 1881, urged all union cigar smokers to buy only union made cigars packed in boxes bearing the seal of the Cigar Makers.

## LONG HISTORY

Historians can trace the union label, shop card and house card in Europe back to 15th century England when a guild known as the Goldsmiths' Company adopted its "hallmark," a stamp imprinted on gold or silver article to attest to their purity and quality of workmanship.

There were no such golden beginnings for the union label in America. It grew out of demonstrated economic value, to the worker, producer and the consumer.

California was the proving ground. It was the success of the original cigar label and lumber stamp that inspired the flood of labels, shop cards, house cards, union buttons and union cards to follow.

Mill owners who agreed to the eight hour day profited from the refusal of members of Carpenters Eight-Hour League of San Francisco to handle the unlabeled output of the 10-hour mills. This encouraged more mill owners to switch to the shorter day and supported the Carpenters' own drive for eight hour shifts on the Bay.

## SAFETY MARK

The cigar label had an additional purpose. It protected the consumer. The buyer of a union label cigar was assured that his smoke was manufactured under sanitary conditions, and his health would not be unexpectedly endangered.

And, of course, it told other workers that here was a product manufactured under fair conditions and meriting their support if they, too, wanted the backing of others to attain better working conditions for themselves.

The union label idea was off and running by 1886.

There had been a trickle of new labels. But in 1886 union labels were formally adopted by the International Typographical union, United Garment Workers of America, Coopers' International Union of Northern America and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

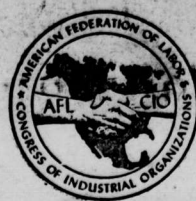
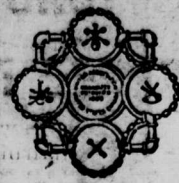
In 1887 Boot & Shoe Workers and Molders & Foundry Workers adopted labels.

Shop cards joined the union label in 1891. In that year Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists International Union of America and the Retail Clerks adopted shop cards.

The Hotel & Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America recorded their Union House Card and working buttons in 1896. Now they have a House Card, Bar Card and five working buttons.

## AFL ACTS

Continuing additions and their economic value led to creation of a Union Label Department by the American Federation of Labor in 1909. The AFLCIO department today boasts 91 member unions employing 121 labels. The department conducts a con-



**UNION LABELS, cards, buttons and insignia are national guides. Top row, left to right, Barbers shop card, United Association of Plumbing & Pipe Fitting insignia, AFLCIO, United Steelworkers. Bottom row: American Federation of Teachers, Carpenters, Office & Professional Employees, and Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers.**

tinuing campaign to make union members and their families more label conscious and to always buy union.

A vigorous advocate of the label is the International Lady Garment Workers Union, whose members have been sewing it into garments since 1900.

Aggressive advertising by the ILGWU Union Label Department has ranged from skywriting to subway cards.

The ILGWU story goes regularly by word and picture to 3,000 weeklies and 420 labor newspapers, including the East Bay Labor Journal, telling about fashions and the union label in five languages—English, Spanish, Italian, Yiddish and Polish.

Its most talked about advertising campaign pictured the "bad old days" of sweatshop labor. Photographic displays depicted the squalor and fifth, the misery and despair of those pre-union days. The ads appeared in magazines, daily newspapers and as posters throughout the world.

## THE DIFFERENCE

The idea back of it all is that unions made the difference and the union label is the sign of quality work and decent conditions.

Close to 1,000,000,000 ILGWU Union Labels are sewn into wearing apparel every year by 460,000 members in some 14,000 union shops.

Women shopping for themselves and their daughters look for the union label in the side seam, the waist seam or the neck line in most garments. In corsets, brassieres, panties, etc., the labels are usually sewn in an obvious spot.

"If in doubt," advises Director Min L. Matheson of the ILGWU Union Label Department, "ask the Retail Clerk."

Constitutions of some unions guarantee that their officers and representatives are union label conscious.

The Barbers, for example, require that a candidate for office or convention delegate wear five union labels to the meeting at which he is nominated. An inspection committee, appointed by the president, makes sure the labels are worn.

## WHERE THEY ARE

Secretary-Treasurer Jack M. Reed of Barbers 134 says most labels displayed by candidates are on the jacket, trousers, tie, shirt, shoes or watch.

Delegates to Barbers conventions have the list of labels they are wearing printed on the back of their delegate cards.

"It's not just a matter of looking for the label when you go shopping, or the union card at a restaurant, bar, motel or

barber shop," says Ed Collins, assistant executive secretary of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

"Be sure that the service man who calls at your home carries a union card and is not just a gyppo, cut-rate scab."

In the same vein, Lamar Childers, secretary-treasurer of the Alameda County Building Trades Council, says:

"When you have a contractor do work on your home, be sure he is a union contractor. Then you have assurance that the charges will be generally reasonable and that he is not one of the suede shoe boys who swindle Bay Area homeowners out of hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

"If you have any questions as to whether the contractor is union, you can ask the Building Trades Council office or the appropriate union."

## PHONE MAN

For a different reason, President Loren Blasingame of Communications Workers 9415 urges, "Ask the telephone installer to show his union card before you let him in to work on your phone."

"We have a problem with the open shop in getting people to join the union. We could use the help of other trade unionists in the area.

"If the installer doesn't have a union card, don't let him in. Call the company and ask them to send out a union man."

"And when you place a call through the operator, ask her if she belongs to the union. If she doesn't ask for the supervisor and get her to place the call or provide a union member."

The Union Label has proven to be a profitable and treasured possession.

The AFLCIO Union Label Trades Department reports that history shows many unions doubled their membership soon after they adopted this unique craft symbol.

Laws of virtually every state assure labor organizations the right to register, use and protect their labels from counterfeit or unauthorized use.

## WEEK PROCLAIMED

A number of governors and mayors have proclaimed six-day periods to be set aside as Union Label Week. During these periods, Central Labor Councils, union label leagues and women's auxiliaries have advertised the label with parades, window displays, newspaper advertising, demonstrations of union services and radio tries show of the Union Label Department, spots.

The payoff comes in union families watching for and insisting upon the union label whenever they buy.



**IT'S UNION** when you see such labels or insignia as those of the (left to right, top to bottom) Printing Trades Council, Plasterers & Cement Masons, Printing Specialties, AFSCME, Laundry & Dry Cleaning, Sheet Metal Workers, Service Employees, Boilermakers.

## AFL ACTS

Continuing additions and their economic value led to creation of a Union Label Department by the American Federation of Labor in 1909. The AFLCIO department today boasts 91 member unions employing 121 labels. The department conducts a con-

## A STRONGER UNION

**INSIST ON THIS UNION LABEL**  
in all women's and children's apparel

**PATRONIZE all UNION PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**



# Referees' forum to follow labor jobless insurance meet

Unionists who attend this year's California Labor Federation educational conference on unemployment and disability insurance will also be able to join in a session of the referees who rule on contested benefit cases. The federation conference is set for Thursday, May 21 at the Hilton Inn, San Diego.

On May 22 and 23 the Administrative Referees Association will hold its annual forum at the same hotel. The association is made up of the referees of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board.

"We think this is a wonderful opportunity for the officers and members of our affiliated unions to become more conversant with the administration of these programs which mean so much to our members," the federation wrote affiliates.

No registration is needed for the federation conference, and those who will attend must make reservations directly with the hotel, the federation advised.

Registration is required for the referees' forum, however. It can be made by contacting a ref-

erees' office or by writing Simmie Moore, Chairman of Arrangement, CUIAB Referees' Office, 440 West Anaheim, Long Beach, for registration forms.

The federation advised unionists to inform the hotel whether they plan to attend both meetings when making hotel reservations.

## Union-Industries show May 22-27 to tell label story

Nearly \$100,000 in prizes and souvenirs will be given away at the 1970 Union-Industries show of the AFLCIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, May 22-27 in New Orleans.

But none of the giveaways at 300 exhibits will come from the wealthiest display of all—\$1,000,000 in cash. The money will be a currency show of the Bureau of Engraving, whose showcases will be protected day and night by special armed guards.

The show has been an annual Union Label Department event since 1938 demonstrating labor-management harmony and promoting union made products.

It will be held at New Orleans' Rivergate exhibit hall.

There will be daily fashion shows by United Textile Workers of America, hair styling demonstrations by famous stylists of the Barbers Union, cake decorating demonstrations by Bakery & Confectionery Workers, glass bottles manufactured as they were before 1920 by Glass Bottle Blowers, and many other union craftsmen demonstrating their skills.

Giveaways for everyone include shopping bags from the Retail Clerks to carry prizes and a "Label Power" button from the Boot & Shoe Workers to emphasize the Union Label theme.

Prizes and gifts range from an outboard motor offered by the Allied Industrial Workers to 1,000 toys and dolls by the Doll & Toy Workers, to six fire extinguishers from the Fire Fighters.

## Picket victim of Hearst guard has brain surgery

A locked-out Los Angeles Herald-Examiner printing pressman, shot and bludgeoned by a Hearst security guard, returned to the hospital last week for brain surgery.

The operation on Robert Vail, 36, was to remove bone splinters from brain tissue.

Guard James L. Brooks, 47, was belatedly charged with assault with a deadly weapon for his attack February 23 on Vail. Brooks said his pistol went off accidentally while he was hitting the picket on the head with it. The pressman was shot in the chest.

Spokesmen for the newspaper unions, who have been on strike or locked out for more than two years, protested that the district attorney delayed unduly in filing charges against the guard and in having him arrested.

They also contrasted Brooks release without bail on the felony charge to treatment of strikers who have been required to post bail when arrested, even for the pettiest misdemeanors.

**SALMON, BASS OR ROCK FISH with "MAC" ON THE "MARY MAC"**

Call 568-7197 After 6:00 p.m.

RED McFARLAND, RETIRED SHEET METAL WORKER

## New delegates seated by CLC

New delegates seated recently by the Alameda County Central Labor Council were Vern Duarte, Glenn Fowler and Ray Newman, all of Service Employees 322; Freddie Martin, Cleaners & Dye House Workers 3009; Leslye Russell, Judith Shattuck and Pat Wolf, UC Non-academic Employees 1695; Thomas J. Johnson, Rubber Workers 64, and Arnold Mechanic and Allan Netick, Federation of Teachers 1671; Larry Gladding, Anthony S. Cappello, Conrad Nelson, Robert Beard and Bob Seidel, all of Carpet & Linoleum Layers 1290; Nora V. Rogers, Government Employees 1533; Ed Jensen and Clyde Labrie, both of Transport 505; Robert DiStefano and Guy Lemmon, both of the San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Guild, and William C. Horton, San Francisco Web Pressmen 4.

## Typographical Auxiliary

BY ELIZABETH FEE

The regular monthly business meeting of the Women's Auxiliary No. 26 will be on April 2 at 10:30 a.m. at the home of Nita Rankin, 1389 Castro Street, San Leandro. Please bring sandwiches.

Election of local officers for the ensuing year and other business is on the agenda.

Our Workshop project will be on April 21 at 10:30 at the home of Gwen Frate, 1325 147th Avenue, San Leandro. Pot luck luncheon.

Gwen Frate, president, presided over the Auxiliary's 60th Charter Day celebration. Guest speakers were Wilbur Leonard, secretary-treasurer of OTU No. 36, and Dora Brayton, our 39-year member.

Members present to receive 30-year pins were Mary Farley, Elizabeth Fee, Gladys Hardin, Ermine Sullivan and Evelyn Wolters. Erma Grimm and Mary Kauppila received 25-year pins.

OTU No. 36 will host the Northern California Typographical Conference at the Claremont Hotel on April 11-12. The Auxiliary meets Saturday, April 11, at 2 p.m. and on Sunday a no-host breakfast will be served at 9:30 at the Claremont.

(A new location for the conference will be set unless a strike of Stationary Engineers 39 against the Claremont is settled).



THE BREATHERS' LOBBY is made up of union members campaigning for air pollution curbs by the Ohio Air Pollution Control Board.

They emphasize their point by wearing face masks against smog in a march in Cleveland.

## Judge accused on racial slur

Santa Clara County Superior Judge Gerald B. Chargin's remarks to a boy defendant were racist and an indictment "of the entire Mexican-American population," the Alameda County Central Labor Council charged.

The council approved a resolu-

tion of censure submitted by Paint Makers 1975. It referred to COPE the resolution's recommendation that COPE candidates be asked also to condemn Judge Chargin and ask that he be removed from the bench.

Chargin, the resolution recounted, told the youth that "maybe Hitler was right" and said that among "Mexican people after 13 years of age it's perfectly all right to go out and act like an animal."

Further, the resolution quoted Chargin in a court session last September 2 as suggesting the boy should be sent to Mexico, adding, "you ought to commit suicide."

## Agreement won at Westinghouse parallels GE gains

The new 41-month contract with Westinghouse, reached in 11th hour negotiations just ahead of a strike deadline, has been ratified by the 104,000 members of the nine involved unions.

The agreement parallels the settlement won in the 100-day General Electric strike. It provides gains valued at 98 cents an hour, plus rollup.

They include wage increase of 23 cents an hour and skilled trade adjustments of 5 to 25 cents an hour, both retroactive to Jan. 5; additional pay hikes of 15 cents or 4 per cent March 15, 1971 and May 15, 1972, and cost of living increases each November 9 during the life of the contract.

Pension, insurance, sick leave, vacations and grievance procedure were also improved.

Unions involved are the AFL-CIO Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Carpenters, Flint Glass Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Steelworkers, and the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers and Westinghouse Salaried Workers.

## Delano Caravan, trading stamp gifts help grape strikers

Tomorrow, Saturday, March 28, is Caravan Day when the monthly food caravan rolls to Delano bringing gifts to farm workers in the fifth year of the San Joaquin Valley grape strike.

Another way to help the United Farm Workers strikers is to send Blue Chip, S&H, Orange or other trading stamps to Delano, a union spokesman said.

Stamps should go to Defense Fund Committee, Post Office Box 130, Delano, California 93215.

East Bay caravaners will assemble at 7 a.m. from 568 Forty-seventh Street, Oakland. Those who need rides or have room for others should telephone 655-3256 between 7 and 9 a.m. or after 7 p.m. prior to the caravan.

While big grape growers stubbornly held out against bargaining with the union, efforts of the nationwide California grape boycott continued to mount.

Last month, a U.S. Agriculture Department disclosed, 3,302,950 boxes of grapes were in cold storage. That compared with 1,990,460 lugs in cold storage on January 31, 1969 and 542,000 on January 31, 1968.

## Demo Women to hear Assembly candidates

State Assembly candidates, including Kenneth Meade, will address the regular luncheon meeting of the Alameda County Democratic Women's Study Club next Wednesday, April 1 at Tom Love's Buffet, 336 Grand Avenue, Oakland.

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ON Jack London Square

**CATERING**

ENTIRE BAY AREA

BANQUET FACILITIES

100 TO 2,000

No. 10 Jack London Square

Phone 834-8150

Oakland

## Pickets march at South County Leslie Salt plant

Southern California Operating Engineers members last week began picketing the Leslie Salt Company plant at Newark, from which they charged supervisory employes had been transferred to work behind picket lines in Los Angeles County.

Operating Engineers 12 struck the Leslie plant at Amboy in a wage dispute.

Then, the union told the Alameda County Central Labor Council, six supervisors were sent to Amboy. Four were still there last week, Local 12 said.

Members of Machinists 284 and Teamster Warehousemen were respecting the Newark picket line, the Labor Council was informed.

Sanction was referred to Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx by the Labor Council last week. He released it after consultation with Lodge 284 and the Warehousemen.

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# OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

## AUTOMOTIVE MACHINISTS 1546

### SPECIAL NOTICE

There will be a special order of business at the regular meeting on April 7, 1970 for the purpose of setting aside \$8,000 for a social meeting and party to celebrate our Fiftieth Anniversary and present certificates and pins to our veteran members and a gift to our retired Business Representative, Ed Merritt.

### SPECIAL NOTICE

There will be a special order of business at the regular meeting of April 7, 1970 to consider the question of contributing 30 cents per member to the Educational Fund.

Regular meetings of Lodge 1546 are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the hour of 8 p.m. in our building at 10260 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland

Fraternally,  
LEVIN CHARLES,  
Rec. Sec.

## CARPET & LINOLEUM 1290

The next regular meeting of Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers Local 1290 will be held on Thursday, March 26, 1970 at 8:00 p.m., Hall "C", 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. Please attend.

National Conference Death Assessments are due and payable through NC 352.

There is 24-hour telephone service on the weekends. The number is 444-3184.

Fraternally,  
ROBERT SEIDEL,  
Rec. Sec.

## SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The Regular Meeting of the Oakland, California, Unified School Employees, Local Union No. 257 will be held at the Castlemont High School Auditorium on Saturday, April 11, 1970, at 10:30 a.m. The Executive Board will meet at 8 a.m. Board members please take note.

Fraternally,  
HAROLD BENNER,  
Exec. Sec.

## BARBERS 134

The regular March meeting will be held on Thursday night, March 26, 1970 in Room H of the Labor Temple, 23rd and Valdez Streets, Oakland.

Dues and assessments are due on or before the first day of the month for which they are due. A \$1 assessment is levied on the second billing.

Executive Committee and membership voted NOT TO SIGN PETITION being circulated by "scab" barbers. Please take note.

Fraternally,  
JACK M. REED,  
Sec.-Treas.

## U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

Our next regular meeting will be held on April 11th, 1970, at 155 Kroeber Hall at 2 p.m., preceded by the Executive Board meeting. Also there will be a meeting of all stewards at 1 p.m. Please be there. It's very important.

Fraternally,  
J. J. SANTORO,  
Sec.-Treas.

## PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,  
TED E. AHL,  
Sec.

## SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,  
ROBERT M. COOPER,  
Bus. Rep.

## PRINTING SPECIALTIES 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,  
JOSEPH CABRAL,  
Sec.

## ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

Fraternally,  
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,  
Rec. Sec.

## AUTO & SHIP PAINTERS 1176

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,  
LESLIE K. MOORE,  
Bus. Rep.

## HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

Regular meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. with a social following the meeting on the fourth Thursday.

The office of the financial secretary is open 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thursdays, and 7:30 a.m. to noon Fridays.

Stewards meetings are at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month. A stewards training program is held in conjunction with the stewards meeting.

The 1969 Claim for Refund forms can be picked up at the Financial Secretary's office.

Final filing date is June 30, 1970.

Fraternally,  
KYLE W. MOON,  
Rec. Sec.

## IRON WORKERS 378

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

Our regular membership meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,  
BOB McDONALD,  
Bus. Agt.

## SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

All future membership meetings of Service Employees' Local 18 will be held at the following time and place:

TIME: 3:00 p.m., the fourth Friday of each month.

PLACE: Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

This is in accordance with action taken at the general membership meeting of June 27, 1969.

Fraternally,  
VICTOR C. BRANDT,  
Sec.-Bus. Rep.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall C, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,  
WRAY JACOBS,  
Rec. Sec.

## CARPENTERS 36

The regular meetings for Carpenters Local Union 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, California 94621, at 8 p.m. Phone 569-3465.

The hours of the Financial Secretary's office are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Friday the office closes at 1 p.m.

Stewards meetings are held at 7 p.m. on the fourth Thursday of each month, at the hall.

A special called meeting will be held at 9 p.m., Thursday, May 7, 1970, for the purpose of nominating and electing four delegates to the General Convention in San Francisco, beginning Monday, August 24, 1970.

Support yourself, attend your union meetings!

Fraternally,  
ALLEN L. LINDER,  
Rec. Sec.

## BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

Regular meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut St., Berkeley. Be a good member. Attend union meetings. You may win a door prize.

Fraternally,  
NICK J. AFDAMO,  
Rec. Sec.

### LEGAL NOTICE

### Notice to Contractors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Education of the City of Oakland and of Oakland Unified School District of Alameda County hereby calls for sealed proposals to be delivered to the Secretary of said Board at his office in the Administration Building of said District, 1025 Second Avenue, Oakland, California, until Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1970, at 4:00 p.m., at which time and place said bids will be opened for the furnishing of all labor, materials, equipment, mechanical workmanship, transportation, and services to be used in the Grading, Paving, Fencing, Concrete and Other Incidental Work at the Development Center for Handicapped Minors, 2920 East 18th Street, Oakland, California, for the Oakland Unified School District of Alameda County.

These bids shall be presented in accordance with plan(s) and specifications for said work which are on file at the said office of the Secretary of said Board of Education located as above mentioned, and in the office of the Director of Architecture and Engineering, located at 900 High Street, Oakland, California.

Said plan(s) and specifications may be had by any prospective bidder for the work above mentioned, on application to the Director of Architecture and Engineering, at his office hereinafter mentioned, and in each case shall be returned within five (5) days after securing same to said Director of Architecture and Engineering, if no bid is submitted in the bidder's name for the completion of the work, or not later than two (2) days from and after the date of submitting the bid, if a bid is submitted in the bidder's name.

Bids must be made on form obtained at the said office of the Director of Architecture and Engineering and must be signed by the bidder and accompanied by a bid bond in the form procured from said office, duly executed by the bidder as principal and a corporation authorized to do business in the State of California as surety, naming the Oakland Unified School District of Alameda County as obligee, or by a cashier's check or certified check, certified without qualification, drawn on a solvent bank of the State of California or on a national bank doing business in the State of California, in the amount of One Thousand Six Hundred and no/100 Dollars (\$1,600.00), and made payable to the Oakland Unified School District of Alameda County. Should the party or parties to whom the contract should be awarded fail to enter into the contract after the award and to file the required bonds the proceeds of said certified or cashier's check or the amount paid by the bidder or his surety pursuant to the terms of said bid bond, either voluntarily or pursuant to the judgment rendered by the court in any action brought thereon will be retained by said district as agreed and liquidated damages.

The contractor and all subcontractors under him must pay all laborers, workmen and mechanics on said work, or any part thereof, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for legal holiday and overtime work, for work of a similar character in the locality in which the work is performed, to wit: said school district, which per diem wages shall not be less than the stipulated rates contained in a schedule thereof which has been ascertained and determined by said Board and which is now on file with the Secretary of said Board and by reference incorporated and specified herein and made a part hereof, and which said general prevailing rate of per diem wages as hereinabove referred to and adopted for each craft or type of workman or mechanic needed to execute this contract, is herein specified as follows:

ALL FOR AN 8 HOUR DAY EXCEPT AS NOTED	HOURLY WAGE
CRAFTS OR TYPES OF WORKMEN	RATE
Carpenters (36 hour week)	\$6.21
Cement Finishers, Masons	5.37
Engineers	6.81
Blade Grader Operator (finished work)	5.19
Oilers and Firemen	6.11
Roller Operators	6.46
Tractor Operators	6.46
Iron Workers:	
Housesmiths, Reinforced Concrete or Rodmen	6.37
Laborers:	
Concrete Laborers	4.775
General Laborers	4.675
Truck Drivers—Dump:	
6 yds. and under 8 yds. (water level)	5.51
8 yds. and including 12 yds. (water level)	5.75
Over 12 yds. and including 18 yds. (water level)	5.79

In addition to the hourly and/or per diem wages for the crafts, classifications or types of workmen listed above, contractors shall be required to make employer payments for health and welfare, pension, vacation and similar purposes and the payment of travel and subsistence payments as required by the executed collective bargaining agreements for the particular craft, classification, or type of work involved.

The working day shall be eight hours unless

## Reagan proposal on comp hearings hit by council

A Reagan proposal to consolidate the locations where workmen's compensation hearings are held was denounced by the Alameda County Central Labor Council as an attempt to reduce the number of appeals from adverse rulings.

The council approved a resolution opposing the governor's plan and directing an investigation of deficiencies in the compensation appeals setup.

The council said the "so called attempt at cost cutting" is a move to reduce appeals to the benefit of private insurance companies.

## 65,000 awarded incentive pay

Workers at four Bay Area basic steel plants have gained incentive pay on top of regular rates under an arbitration decision extending incentives to 65,000 steelworkers employed nationally by 11 companies.

The arbitration panel directed each company to cover "not less than 85 per cent" of its production and maintenance employees with incentives. The percentage in any covered plant cannot be less than 65 per cent.

Each affected employee must be paid an additional 10 cents an hour in incentive pay from August 1, 1968 to the date the incentives go into effect.

otherwise specified above. The per diem rate shall be the hourly rate multiplied by the number of hours in the working day. When less than the number of hours constituting the work day, as herein stated, is worked, the wage to be paid shall be the hourly rate multiplied by the number of hours actually worked.

Overtime, Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work shall be paid in accordance with the union wage scale in effect for each craft.

All skilled labor not listed above that may be employed is to be paid not less than the union wage scale for such labor and in no event to be paid less than Four and 67/100 dollars (\$4.675) per hour.

It shall be mandatory upon the contractor to whom the contract is awarded, and upon any subcontractor under him, to pay not less than the said specified rates to all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by them in the execution of the contract.

Properly indentured apprentices may be employed upon this work in accordance with the state law. Such apprentices shall be properly indentured as called for by law and shall be paid not less than the standard wage paid to apprentices under the regulations of the craft or trade at which they are employed. An apprentice shall be employed only at the work of the craft or trade to which he is indentured. Only apprentices, as defined in Section 3077, who are in training under apprenticeship standards and written apprenticeship agreements under Chapter 4 (commencing at Section 3070), Division 3, of the Labor Code, are eligible to be employed on public works, and their employment and training shall be in accordance with the provisions of such apprenticeship standards and apprentice agreements under which they are training.

Attention is directed to the provisions in Sections 1777.5 and 1777.6 of the Labor Code concerning the employment of apprentices by the contractor or any subcontractor under him.

Section 1777.5 requires the contractor or subcontractor employing tradesmen in any apprenticeship occupation to apply to the joint apprenticeship committee nearest the site of the public works project and which administers the apprenticeship program in that trade for a certificate of approval. The certificate will also fix the number of apprentices or the ratio of apprentices to journeymen that will be used in the performance of the contract. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in such cases shall not be less than one to five except:

A. When unemployment in the area of coverage by the joint apprenticeship committee has exceeded an average of 15 per cent in the 90 days prior to the request for certificate, or

B. When the number of apprentices in training in the area exceeds a ratio of one to five, or

C. When the trade can show that it is replacing at least 1/30 of its membership through apprenticeship training on an annual basis statewide or locally or

D. When the contractor provides evidence that he employs registered apprentices on all of his contracts on an annual average or not less than one apprentice to eight journeymen.

The contractor is required to make contributions to funds established for the administration of apprenticeship programs if he employs registered apprentices or journeymen in any apprenticeship trade on such contracts and if other contractors on the public works site are making such contributions.

The contractor and any subcontractor under him shall comply with the requirements of Section 1777.5 and 1777.6 in the employment of apprentices.

Information relative to apprenticeship standards, wage schedules, and other requirements may be obtained from the Director of Industrial Relations, ex officio the Administrator of Apprenticeship, San Francisco, California, or from the Division of Apprenticeship Standards and its branch offices.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education March 17, 1970.

SPENCER D. BENBOW,

Secretary of the Board of Education of the City of Oakland and of Oakland Unified School District of Alameda County, California.

Friday, March 20, 1970.  
Friday, March 27, 1970.

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March 27, 1970

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor  
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## Six anti-labor years of Senator Murphy

The senior senator from California is nearing the end of his term. And, with the blessing of the President, he is asking the people to send him back to Washington for six more years. Those would be six more years of inactivity and anti-labor activity.

Now, as he heads for the primary, it is disclosed that Senator Murphy has been on the payroll of Technicolor, Inc., at \$20,000 a year.

Technicolor, headed by a prominent rightwinger who Murphy says is his friend, is also disclosed to have paid the Senator \$3,120 to cover half of his Washington apartment annual rent.

Add to those lush benefits Murphy's use of Technicolor's air travel credit card since he has been in the Senate.

It's worth noting that the taxpayers come up with \$42,500 a year senatorial salary for Murphy who was far from poor before his election.

We wonder what the Republican Senators who ganged up with Dixiecrats to knock Justice Abe Fortas out of the Supreme Court are saying about Senator Murphy's Technicolor bonanza. You will remember that they recoiled in well publicized horror at revelations of Justice Fortas' financial dealings. If they are saying anything now, they're not saying it aloud.

In six years Senator Murphy has compiled one of the very worst voting records in Congress. The overwhelming majority of the other 99 Senators rank higher on labor's tally than he does—and some of them hardly can boast a pro-working people approach.

Murphy opposes repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley act which permits union-weakening "right-to-work" state laws. That is a slap at working people.

As long ago as 1968, he fought to stall a moderate measure to give some farm workers real collective bargaining. He has since introduced his own version of a farm bargaining bill.

It would deny farm workers the right to strike at harvest time, thus denying them the right to strike when their action could have any influence on employers.

## Maybe he could make a buck

Alaska no longer is a frozen outpost but, with huge oil discoveries, it stands to become a booming industrial state. This, says President Nixon, makes the federally-owned Alaska Railroad an "attractive investment."

While he looks for "economy" in government he fails, however, to latch on to the potential additional federal revenue which a profitable railroad would represent.

Instead, he wants Congress to approve the sale of the line. Not very clearly, he says that the government would save money if the federal road were sold to the State of Alaska or to private buyers.

We suspect that he shows his pro-business bias in his recommendation. He wants to give business a chance to acquire the government line now that it has the prospect of returning a nice profit.

He has cut back federal spending, costing people jobs, in an ostensible attempt to stop inflation—which he hasn't done.

He opposed a key tax reform to shift some of the burden from the people to big business.

Now he has a chance to save the taxpayers a bit from the potential profits of the railroad.

It seems to us if you can make a buck for the government, Dick, you should.

## Wages don't raise home prices

The National Association of Homebuilders testifies that the wage cost on a home dropped from 33 per cent in 1949 to 18 per cent last year—despite higher wages. Meanwhile, land and credit costs boomed from 16 per cent to 31 per cent.

That should give the lie to those who say that wages make homes too expensive. Nixon administration "tight money" which is supposed to be anti-inflation is heavily responsible for home price inflation.

Labor cost is falling because productivity is up. A couple of examples cited in discussion at last week's Alameda County Building Trades Council meeting are illuminating—one plumber in one day installs as much pipe as two once did in two days. In one day, windows were installed in three floors of a downtown Oakland office building—a feat now possible because of improved technology.

Pressed by a housing crisis, a large part of which could be traced to his policies, President Nixon has freed \$1,500,000,000 of federal-state construction funds which he held back as part of his "anti-inflation" program.

The President conceded that housing starts were dwindling and that home prices have soared out of reach of moderate and low-income families.

He did not end his freeze on another \$1,800,000,000 in strictly federal construction, however.

His comments drew a mixed reaction from construction labor. His claims that there is a skilled labor shortage in construction and that wages inflate housing prices got a flat denial from President C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department. Haggerty noted that the federal government's own figures showed a 7.9 per cent unemployment rate among building tradesmen, with more than 486,000 jobless.

Financing and high interest — the latter of which is a Nixon "anti-inflation" measure — are inflating building, not wages, Haggerty said. He noted that between 1949 and 1969 on site building wage costs decreased from 33 to 18 per cent of the total. In the same period, he pointed out, the cost of land rose from 11 to 21 per cent and interest

costs went to 10 per cent from 5 per cent, a total of 31 per cent.

Nixon also withdrew a request to state governors to postpone state construction.

He outlined a series of long-range proposals to bring more money, skilled manpower and improved management techniques into construction, particularly to meet housing needs.

The President called for doubling of the production of subsidized housing from 223,600 units in 1969 to more than 450,000 units in 1970, and he proposed authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association to deal in conventional as well as FHA and VA mortgages.

He urged Congress to pass his proposals to authorize the Federal Home Loan Bank System to create a secondary market for conventional mortgages and allow it to subsidize borrowing by savings and loan associations as a means of expanding mortgage loans.

The Secretary of Labor was instructed to prepare a plan within 60 days to expand present enrollment in the Labor Department's construction training programs by 50 per cent and to accelerate the pace over the next five years.

The Labor Department was directed to make a six-month

study on apprenticeship programs in construction and recommend ways for expansion. The Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare were asked to expand veterans' training programs in construction.

All federal agencies heads were asked to include a clause in all federal construction contracts to require maximum permissible employment of apprentices or trainees.

Nixon called for timing federal construction contracts to spread out work to eliminate periodic layoffs of workers.

He directed the Labor Department to encourage and assist communities in developing "hometown" solutions for hiring minority groups workers in construction.

Haggerty expressed satisfaction in the proposals for correcting the seasonality problem. The building trades have long pressed for such measures.

He said the department is pleased at the emphasis on cities adopting their own programs for hiring minority workers in construction. Unions have been instrumental in working out such programs in Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Haggerty said his department will "carefully study" the President's recommendations on apprentices and trainees.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Apprenticeship cutback

Editor, Labor Journal:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have sent to Chairman Donald L. Grunsky, of the State Senate Finance Committee which is to hold hearings on Governor Reagan's proposed big cutback in the appropriation for the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, with copies to East Bay State Senators and members of the Assembly.

JACK M. REED,  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Barbers 134

Dear Sir:

Having been involved the past five years as the Secretary for the Barbers J.A.T.C. and member of the Greater East Bay Apprenticeship Council, I personally am aware of the excellent job that is being done by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards and it grieves me to think that there is ANY legislator in Sacramento that is so ill informed as would vote for a reduction in the D.A.S. budget.

This department has already been "cut to the bone" as our worthy Governor has designated. A 17.2 per cent reduction in budget would drastically effect the apprenticeship and training programs that are now in progress.

In the past year the Division of Apprenticeship Standards has processed and indentured an ever increasing number of Apprentices including a very large number of minority youths.

Management and Labor have worked hand in hand to create, in California, the greatest Apprenticeship program in America.

The continued success or destruction of this program is in your committee's hands, so I beg that you treat it intelligently.

### Opposes Viet Nam war

Editor, Labor Journal:

One year after the Johnson administration passed from the scene finds the American people still plagued by an unpopular, never ending war in Viet Nam. Forty-five thousand of our boys

have died, 500,000 Vietnamese old men, women and children have been slaughtered by bombing since the credibility gap Tonkin Gulf resolution granting presidential power to wage undeclared war.

Thus the illegal, immoral, devastating war against this small, impoverished, peasant nation was begun, violating the Geneva accords and UN Charter.

Viet Nam's guilt had been fighting its way to freedom at Dien Bien Phu, from 80 years of French colonial tyranny. Because of its Domino theory hysteria, the Johnson administration visualized this as the start of a monolithic horde of Communist nations about to overrun Southeast Asia. This proved to be an erroneous illusion.

As of now this stalemated kill, search and destroy war of attrition for a military victory was modified by the new Nixon administration to his plan of Vietnamization of the war, and an American pull-out with a just and honorable peace.

What is a just and honorable peace that merits prolonging a killing war by a blunderous military involvement?

L. MAES

Retired Member  
Auto Workers 1364

## BTC unit to aid school tax

A five-man committee was named by the Alameda County Building Trades Council last week to work for passage of the 15-cent Oakland school maintenance tax measure to be on the June 2 city ballot.

Committee members are George A. Hess, Plumbers & Gas Fitters 444; Robert M. Cooper, Sheet Metal Workers 216; Tom Sweeney, Electrical Workers 595; William Norman, Gardeners 1206; Sam Caponio, Painters 127, and BTC Secretary-Treasurer Lamar Childers.

The 164 school building trades craftsmen voluntarily accepted a temporary means of easing the schools' financial problems and to avoid layoffs.

BTC representatives met in recent months with the Oakland school board to point out that

the short week penalizes the craftsmen in both income and fringe benefits.

They also pointed out that lack of maintenance of school buildings would cause costly repairs later.

The BTC also endorsed the school board's request to delay an earthquake-proofing bond issue slated for the November ballot.

Delay has been asked to allow time for study to determine whether some of the buildings should be replaced on their sites or relocated.

Engineers and architects have advised the board that they believe it would be cheaper to tear down and replace many of the schools, which are mainly obsolete.



# Hearing set on Reagan Industrial Relations cuts

Continued from page 1

give the federal government control—in return for federal subsidies — over state apprenticeship and pre-job training.

An Assembly Ways & Means subcommittee headed by Assemblyman George N. Zenovich, Fresno Democrat, will take the Legislature's first look at the cutbacks at a hearing starting at 9 a.m. April 2.

A State Senate Finance subcommittee, chaired by GOP Senator Howard Way of Exeter, is to open hearings on the cuts at 9 a.m., April 8.

Although his \$6,500,000,000 budget is the largest in the state's history, Reagan has sliced back the Industrial Relations appropriation by \$7,100,000. State Building Trades Council President James S. Lee warned affiliates.

Divisions hard hit include Apprenticeship Standards, Industrial Safety and Labor Law Enforcement.

As labor opposition mounted, Secretary Jack Horner of the California Conference on Apprenticeship executive board, said that apprenticeship cutback is linked to labor-opposed federal legislation.

Two bills in Congress, House Resolution 13472 and Senate Bill 2838, would give the secretary of labor power to make his own rules for state apprenticeship and pre-job training. The Labor Department would be given such power over all states which accept federal subsidies Horner explained.

Horner disclosed that Legislative Analyst A. Alan Post had recommended abolition of the apprenticeship standards division. Post's recommendation and Reagan apprenticeship budget cuts are directly related to the federal legislation, Horner said.

They threaten scrapping of the state's present apprenticeship setup—generally considered the most successful in the nation—for a system under "virtual dictatorial powers" of the federal government he added.

Reagan's cutbacks include \$404,157 for Industrial Safety, with a 19 per cent reduction in its construction section; \$549,220 or 17.2 per cent for Labor Law Enforcement which is supposed to collect unpaid wage claims, and \$495,468 for Apprentice Standards, a 17.2 per cent reduction.

## from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

### It's nice that he wants to help the farmer

Wearing a beige sombrero, which photographs good guy white on television, our governor has recently been campaigning in the Central Valley.

He expressed great sympathy for the farmers, whose expenses cut down their profits so that some are heading for the last roundup. He said he'd help them all he could. He didn't mention that their prices are dropping while the food we eat keeps getting more expensive. Rather he zeroed in on nasty old taxes and promised to cut them for the farmers.

STILL, IT'S nice of the governor to want to help out the farmer. He could have expanded his good guy image by mentioning one brand of farmer who's getting a lot of help from the state.

Perhaps it was modesty he didn't mention that type farmer, so I'll do it for him.

It's the farmer who goes by such names as Kern County Land Company, Los Angeles Times-Mirror Corp., Southern Pacific Railroad—and lots more.

## Kyler resigns as Typo union chief

Continued from page 1

as president. He was installed last May.

In tendering his resignation, the 40-year-old president explained that illness of his wife has made increasing demands for more of his time at home.

Kyler said that after his resignation is effective he will return to work on the Oakland Tribune.

The May 20 referendum will also elect three trustees and delegates from Local 36 to the International Typographical Union Convention in August in Buffalo, N.Y.

The trustee posts, and incumbents, are: Local 36 pension trustee, Jim Sim; newspaper health and welfare, Bert Lependorf; commercial health and welfare, Ernest Schor. Terms are for three years.

The Progressive Club of the Typographical Union is to meet on Sunday, April 19, to endorse candidates.

This farmer is not facing bankruptcy like the small stockmen and growers to whom our governor appeals as a candidate for re-election.

THIS TYPE of farmer, let's admit it, is big. He owns hundreds of thousands of acres. He's so big that he can set up his own irrigation district to accept the water which the state is supplying him from the State Water Project.

There's no nonsense in state rules like that provision of federal reclamation law that one owner may get water enough for 160 acres and no more. (320 for a farmer and the farmer's wife).

An acre of unirrigated San Joaquin Valley land isn't worth a great deal. When a farmer gets water, his property is worth around \$1,000 an acre, however. When he gets it from the state, we taxpayers pay about \$2,500 to make each acre worth that \$1,000.

The governor, bless his heart, isn't about to ask for any silly 160-acre limit on state water.

True, those small farmers, whose votes he wants, would be able to compete with the big ones a bit more favorably if there were such a limit. But you have to admire the governor's impartiality. He likes big farmers just as much as little ones.

THE GOVERNOR has another idea about that valley land. He proposes that new cities be built inland to avoid increasing pollution and congestion which would result from continued expansion of coast cities.

He's against pollution, although it's hard to visualize unpolluted air around cities in the warm, dry Central Valley. Pollution is there already.

Such cities would be a boon to those big farmers, however. Their land for urban use, with state water, would be worth a great deal more than that \$1,000 an acre tag.

If the land they own were turned into cities — which they also could own—they'd really be rolling in money.

Of course, they wouldn't be farmers any more.

But, shucks, you can't have everything.

# Nixon uses troops in postal walkout

President Nixon sent troops into New York post offices this week to break a strike of letter carriers that union leaders blamed on the President himself.

Congressional action on postal pay has been delayed for months. The House Post Office Committee just two weeks ago finally approved a "Postal Authority" compromise package meeting administration demands.

Troops were used to try to do the work of clerks who had joined the walkout by members of the Letter Carriers local.

Elsewhere in the nation there was a confused picture. Union officers urged return in face of injunctions.

In some major cities Letter Carriers, who had walked out, voted to return to work under an earlier appeal of their national President James H. Rademacher for a five-day moratorium to permit negotiations for a long-delayed pay raise. In other cities they remained out.

Oakland letter carriers voted last Sunday to continue on the

## Well taken care of

Congress has stalled on postal pay raises and stopped a number of transportation strikes for better pay, but it's not stingy when it comes to its own pay and benefits. Robert M. Cooper of Sheet Metal Workers 216 has dug up some significant facts in Local 216's column, page 4.

job. Some sporadic and unauthorized picketing occurred here. Union and postal spokesmen said it caused little disruption.

The Alameda County Central Labor Council condemned reprisals against the postal workers. In a resolution presented by Dave Aroner, field representative of Social Workers 535, it also expressed opposition to retaliation the city of Atlanta, Georgia has taken against striking garbage collectors. The council's resolution reiterated its position that all

American workers have the right to strike.

Leaders of most unions representing the nation's 750,000 postal workers blamed Nixon's hard line on pay and postal reform for touching off the strike.

Last fall he threatened in advance to veto a pay raise bill approved by the Senate and sent to the House.

In his budget message this year he called on Congress to delay a 5.7 per cent pay raise scheduled for July until next year as inflationary. He said he would approve a 5.4 per cent raise retroactive to January 1 only if linked to postal reform.

Senator Gale McGee, Wyoming Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee, put the full blame of the strike on Nixon. He said the President's plan to "take politics out of the Post Office" by creating a new postal authority blocked the pay raise, frustrated postal employees and sparked the New York walkout March 18.

## County unions get agreement on bargaining

Continued from page 1

Three county employee unions—United Public Employees 390, Social Workers 535 and Hospital Workers 250—want negotiations and contracts rather than the current policy of setting employee salaries by ordinance. This procedure was overturned by the recent San Francisco city employees strike and unions there were promised collective bargaining.

The Social Workers and the United Public Employees have submitted collective bargaining proposals with wage increases starting at 15 per cent, including about 10 per cent for cost of living.

Hospital Workers proposals for raises and fringe benefits are expected to be submitted soon and to make similar requests.

The unions want increases in what Groulx called the "miserly" \$5 per employee per month county contribution for health care and improvements in other fringes.

Local 390 Secretary-Treasurer Paul Varacalli noted that much of the union's proposal is an unacted on hangover from its last year's attempt to get the county to bargain.

Field Representative David Aroner of Local 535 disclosed that those recommended for no raise include 1,350 clerks. Many others would get as little as 2½ per cent raises.

## Betty Furness tells product perils to buyers

Consumers are paying with their health for "flaws in our marvelous technological world," Betty Furness told the tenth annual convention of the Association of California Consumers.

Miss Furness, who was President Johnson's assistant for consumer affairs, said industry "told us about detergents and how much cleaner our clothes would be. But they didn't say our streams would be fouled, our fish and wildlife killed."

"Plastic bags were said to be useful, but they didn't say our children can and did suffocate in them."

"Weed killers not only kill weeds, but also cats, and diet foods might give us cancer."

## Films show beating of Creque

An Oakland municipal court jury this week was to get the misdemeanor case of Oakland Federation of Teachers President David Creque and four black community leaders after viewing films showing officers manhandling two defendants.

The five are on trial on charges stemming from the Oakland board of education's meeting last May 20 in which Teachers Union and black community leaders protested the board's hiring of Dr. James Mason as superintendent of schools.

They charged the board had bypassed its own screening procedure and failed to consult with labor or community spokesmen. The board meeting was adjourned and a confrontation with school guards and police resulted.

The defense rested last week and oral arguments took place Monday and Tuesday.

A key defense witness was board member Seymour Rose. He testified that he had asked board member Lorenzo Hoopes, who was presiding, to tell the protestors that the board would abide by the results of a suit filed against Mason's appointment.

Rose testified Hoopes told him:

"these birds" had been asking for it and he already had called the police.

Television film shown by the defense showed three officers holding Creque while a fourth struck him in the back.

The same film showed Director Percy Moore of the Oakland Economic Development Council, Inc., another defendant, being choked by an officer. Another officer was holding him in an armlock.

Dr. Dennie Cook, of the Kaiser Hospital emergency department, testified that Creque had a broken rib, many abrasions and bruises and suffered pain in the kidneys.

A nurse, Marie Converse, who was in the audience, testified that Moore's face turned purple as he was choked.

Creque and Moore are charged with assault, resisting arrest, disturbing the peace and false imprisonment.

Elijah Turner, Paul Cobb and Alfonso Galloway, black community leaders, are charged with the same offenses, less assault.

Mason, of Las Vegas, Nevada, resigned the Oakland post without ever taking office.

## Marin board asks I-J peace

A second official nudge failed to move the scab-operated San Rafael Independent-Journal toward settling with striking Typographical Union 21.

The Marin County Board of Supervisors urged management and the union to negotiate in an effort to end the strike, now in its third month.

The union responded to the resolution and a similar one by the San Rafael City Council by saying it was willing to engage in negotiations, mediation or arbitration. The I-J refused all three.

Meanwhile support for the striking printers grew among other unions in the Bay Area. The Alameda County Central Labor Council named a five-man support committee consisting of Ross Kyler and Rufus Day of Oakland Typographical Union 36; Floyd Tucker of the San Francisco - Oakland Newspaper Guild, CLC President Russell Crowell and Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx.

Local 21 reported growing success in its campaigns to get

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING is a Hearst magazine. Labor asks you not to buy any Hearst publications until Hearst scabbing in Los Angeles stops.

householders to cancel subscriptions to the Independent-Journal and for advertisers to withdraw their support. More than 50 business establishments have stopped advertising in the scab paper.

## Knox Coffee Shop strike sanction OK

Strike sanction against the Knox Coffee Shop at Twelfth and Franklin Streets, Oakland, was granted the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers & Bartenders this week by the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

The Joint Board said the place had had a union contract but the new owner refused to sign area terms.

A number of unionists dropped in to the place later. A management man, recognizing CLC President Russell Crowell, ordered them out, called police and declared the place was closed.

After four patrolmen and a sergeant had spent nearly an hour of city-paid time, the unionists left. There will be pickets as soon as possible, said the Joint Board.